

## Talks begin on microwave project

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Syria on Sunday started talks at the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) on a planned microwave telecommunications project to link Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia. TCC Assistant Director General Akaf Harb, who is heading the Jordanian side in the three-day talks, said that the project would make available vital channel of communications between the three countries and would meet the telephone and telex needs of the three countries until the year 2,000 and beyond. The project, he said, was expected to be completed and put into actual service within three years. He said that participants in the Amman talks would discuss and evaluate 16 bids submitted by world companies. The Syrian side in the talks include five senior officials from the Syrian General Telecommunication Corporation.

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## Cairo sends message to Washington

CAIRO (AP) — Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid on Sunday sent a message to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz concerning Middle East peace efforts in light of this week's Egyptian-Israeli summit. The message was relayed during a meeting between Mr. Abdul Meguid and U.S. ambassador to Egypt, Frank Wisner. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the message was an answer to another message sent by Mr. Shultz several days ago. He said that the message discussed peace efforts in light of the summit meeting between President Hosni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres in Alexandria last Thursday and Friday. The two leaders agreed to a preparatory committee to an international peace conference, considered a policy change by Israel which along with the United States has rejected an international conference because of the participation of the Soviet Union.

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## Cabinet approves certificates system

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet has endorsed a system for setting equal status for certificates awarded by higher institutes of learning in Jordan and those abroad. The Cabinet also formed Jordan's delegation to the 25th meeting of the International Red Cross Committee meeting due to open in Geneva Oct. 23. The delegation will be led by Jordan's permanent representative at the United Nations office in Geneva. The Cabinet also approved a bill by which a number of Justice Ministry officials would be allowed a 30 per cent allowance on their salaries for working extra time. The Cabinet also named Badr Al Mulqi as member of the board of the Arah Mining Company to succeed Fakhri Abu Taleb who has been named ambassador.

## Delegation leaves for ARU talks

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the Jordan-Hijaz Railway Corporation led by its Director General Dr. Abdullah Al Jazi left for Damascus Sunday to take part in meetings of the Arab Railways Union (ARU) which open there Monday. The four-day meeting will discuss the union's annual report and its budget for 1987 as well as a number of financial and administrative issues.

## 17 killed in Greek quake

KALAMATA (AP) — As weeping relatives watched, rescue workers Sunday pulled seven bodies from the rubble of an apartment building toppled by a powerful earthquake in this southern port city. Revising an earlier casualty toll (See page 8), authorities said at least 17 people were killed and more than 100 were injured when the tremor, measuring 6.2 on the Richter scale, rolled through the mountainous messenia region 290 kilometres southwest of Athens on Saturday night.

## Lebanon's communications links cut

BAHRAIN (R) — Lebanon's communications links with the outside world were cut Sunday, operators in the Middle East and Europe reported. There was no immediate explanation for the cut in telephone and telegraph services, which occurred around 0800 GMT.

## Kohl said seeking Mandela's release

HAMBURG (AP) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl has written a letter to South African President Pieter Botha asking him to release imprisoned black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela, a West German newspaper said Sunday. The unattributed report by the Welt Am Sonntag newspaper said Dr. Kohl made a personal appeal to Mr. Botha for the release of Mr. Mandela, the African National Congress (ANC) chief who has been incarcerated since 1961.

# Regent underlines need to divert investments to low-cost but high-yield ventures as major step towards reviving economy

By Jordan Times Staff Reporters

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, on Sunday called on the government and the private sector to adopt new measures based on directing investment towards economic sectors where the investment cost is low and the returns are high.

The Regent, delivering a lecture on the economic situation in Jordan, said the Kingdom was capable of confronting the existing economic challenges and achieving reasonable growth. He said that would be made possible through the implementation of the five-year national development plan and modifying economic policies that were adopted during the oil boom to suit present conditions and needs.

He said in a lecture, sponsored by the Centre for Strategic Studies at the University of Jordan, that Jordan was also determined to exert all effort to support the steadfastness of people in the occupied territories and was dedicated to resisting creeping annexation and eviction policies followed by the Israeli occupation authorities and all demographic threats such policies entailed.

Among other steps the Crown Prince said were needed to deal with the economic slump was a need to mobilise liquidity in the economy and move it from a state of recession to be recycled within the national economy.

He said that mobilising liquidity should not lead to an increased demand for imports and the creation of additional pressures on foreign reserves. He pointed out that a need existed for minimising private and public spending

wherever necessary, although he added that a tendency in this direction was already underway.

Referring to changes in the labour market in Jordan and Arab states, the Crown Prince said there was a need to cause a radical change in the present structure of the Jordanian workforce in which the percentage of the university-educated was on the increase while that of technicians and skilled labour was declining.

He said obstacles should be removed for investors and that incentives should be offered for daring and foresighted investors.

Following is an unofficial translation of the Regent's lecture:

Associating phenomena with causes, and perceiving basics from indicators is the ultimate of maturity and the height of mental performance.

The Centre for Strategic Studies has taken up this task and has guarded it as its sole purpose. Your task in this centre relates to two main themes:

The first is to study reality, analyse it and understand it given the available information and relevant statistics. The second is to put scenarios or alternatives of what the future might carry with special emphasis on what the possible and better alternatives might be.

There is no doubt in my mind that scientific analysis on what surrounds us has become essential and not a mere luxury. We have to bypass the time when matters are accepted with all their shortcomings and decisions are adopted on the spur of the moment. Scientific analysis that precedes our conclusions and decisions should become a specialised task that take the forefront of our social and political lives. In my opinion Jordan's intelligentsia should perform their best after transcending the need for personal gains. By that I mean working with the sole purpose of getting to high positions.

A society that produces achievers pays a price for it and therefore should not sacrifice all of that by just transmitting achievers' energies in any public job. Instead we need to develop a force that seeks perfection and to plant in society the seeds for new values that allow the advanced thinker and creative seeker to advance and reach self-fulfilment and social status in ways other than through titles and what they carry in society. Our wise grandfathers understood this truth.

The scientist and thinker must be of use to his society and be patient and persistent to know the truth so as to reach the highest levels in all fields. The ultimate value he must seek should not necessarily bring him any benefit nor should he give it up with the excuse that society does not understand or deserve it. He should realise that with patience and persistence he will achieve for himself and for other scientists the proper standing.

The most advance thinkers need acceptance from society through the advancement of



proper values and through planting patience and persistence in our scientists.

Our discussion today is on the Jordanian economy and the stages it is going through. One of the questions that arise is: To what extent are foreign factors affecting our economy?

Before I start on the topic I find it necessary to clarify some of the issues that relate to Jordan's economic history and with the methods that we use to deal with economic issues particularly on the Jordanian level as well as on the Arab and international levels. After that I will move on to discuss some of the foreign factors that influence our economy.

The first 14-year period (1952-1966) since His Majesty King Hussein took power has witnessed a growth boom equal to the highest growth rates in the world. The annual growth rate in local production equalled close to 9.1 per cent. Statistics show that the gross national product rose in 1952 to JD 171 million in 1966. These numbers seem modest in today's terms but it is a great achievement, given the various

political instabilities faced by Jordan and the forced need to adjust to occupation and what followed from immigration and financial and psychological pressures. The World Bank published a study in 1957 in which they predicted all the pessimism for any chances of growth and potential to absorb the new demands.

Once our facilities improved in the mid-sixties, we started thinking of strategic planning. We had reached the stage before we can start launching our plans. And as a means to surpass and progress we had to provide the necessary infrastructures that could transmit us to a stage where we could be more productive. We launched the 1964-1970 seven-year programme and in order to be more precise and effective we enlisted foreign expertise.

But the programme was terminated before it could develop and once again we found ourselves facing difficult circumstances. And since 1967 until the end of 1971 Jordan suffered occupation of a land that we used to contribute 40 per cent of agricultural income, 80 per cent of tourist income and 25 per cent of industrial income.

Jordan also faced the need to absorb 400,000 refugees who needed shelter, food and other services. The military expenditure that was imposed thereafter equalled that of any war. Internal tensions contributed to a slowing in economic growth and decline in investments.

We suffered from the closing of borders with our neighbours, the closure of the Suez Canal, stoppage of exports and decline in capital. The result of all of this was a decline in employment and income equalling -1 during the period 1969-1971.

In 1973, we conditioned ourselves to cope with the reality that the only way for Jordan to strengthen its steadfastness in the face of our enemy was through developing our national economy and completing all related infrastructure; two goals which could only be achieved through planning. So we entered the stage of self-planning and drafted a development plan which this time aimed at stimulating the national economy. We put forward specified goals which were to create 70,000 jobs and to achieve an eight per cent rate of overall growth. The plan achieved almost all what it promised and during that period a 5.2 per cent rate of overall growth was registered. It was a huge achievement when compared with the growth rates achieved during the period 1967-1972.

However, during the execution of the three-year development plan, various important developments took place such as the Ramadan War which was followed by an increase in the prices of oil. These developments led to four to five-fold increases in Jordan's oil bill and heralded a retreat in the construction sector and high inflation, which eventually led to an increase in the price of land and real estate.

Jordan found itself facing these two internal problems which were caused by external factors. What supported our efforts was that the dollar was devaluated twice during the period 1971-1972. The devaluation caused 'mistrust in the dollar' and contributed to channelling Jordanian expatriates' remittances into Jordan instead of their earlier investments in the dollar.

Thus, the period between 1973-1975 witnessed the beginning of a clear economic

cycle and Jordan had to implement specified policies to face this cycle which was characterised by inflation. I remember that while we were drafting the first national five-year development scheme, we were overwhelmed by the feeling of the importance of curbing inflation, which registered high rates during 1974 and 1975.

The world then was facing an inflationary recession crisis, a unique phenomenon which culminates simultaneously between inflation and recession. This phenomenon perplexed economists who believed that the cost of getting rid of unemployment was inflation in prices. But when unemployment and inflation were seen together at the same time it was a mysterious phenomenon which could not be analysed through conventional economic theories.

Therefore, the first national five-year development scheme focused on the importance of administering development in a way to meet the strategic goals and on the necessity of rectifying the inflation-steered economic cycle. Despite the numerous pressures to increase prices, we in Jordan successfully managed to curb inflation.

Revenues were boosted by an increase in expatriates' remittances, the emigration of the national working force, an expansion in allowing the private sector to grant credit facilities, protection of individual investment and the opening up of new consumption patterns. At the same time they were also reasons for inflation which bothered us.

Some might say that Jordan witnessed an increase in inflation. This is true, but do you know of

(Continued on page 4)

## Peres heads for U.S. seeking support for Alexandria accords

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres flew to Washington on Sunday to meet President Ronald Reagan and try to seek U.S. backing for an Israeli-Egyptian accord calling for an international conference on the Middle East.

"A primary purpose in my trip will be to work out with the United States a peace policy for the future," Mr. Peres told reporters before leaving. "The time has come to spell out what are the needed peace initiatives."

Mr. Peres' meeting with Mr. Reagan is scheduled for Monday and he also is to meet with Vice-President George Bush and Secretary of State George Shultz.

In addition, the Israeli embassy in Washington is trying to arrange a meeting between Mr. Peres and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, government official said.

Asked about arrangements for that meeting, Mr. Peres told reporters he did not know if Mr. Shevardnadze had agreed. The Soviet minister will be in the United States attending the United Nations General Assembly.

Mr. Peres' visit comes just a month before he is scheduled to swap jobs with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of the Likud bloc under a power-sharing pact between Likud and Mr. Peres' Labour Party.

The trip also follows Mr. Peres' 24-hour summit with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Alexandria. The two leaders agreed Friday on a preparatory committee for convening an international peace conference.

On Friday, Israel's ambassador to the United States, Meir Rosenne, held talks with his Soviet counterpart Yuri Dobinin.

Israeli press reports said Mr. Rosenne hoped to arrange a meeting between Mr. Peres and Mr. Shevardnadze in the United States.

Speaking to Israeli armed forces radio, Mr. Rosenne declined to disclose the subjects he discussed with Mr. Dobinin. The Israeli envoy also indicated that Washington might not welcome Mr. Peres' proposal for an international conference.

"The basic position of the United States is that negotiations should be conducted between the parties who have to make peace with each other," Mr. Rosenne said.

"There was talk once about some kind of international forum as a start to direct negotiation. I think that during his visit, the prime minister will be able to see

(Continued on page 3)

## Iraqi diplomat killed in Karachi

KARACHI (Agencies) — Iraq's deputy consul-general in Karachi was killed on Sunday in the second bomb attack on Iraqi diplomats in Pakistan's biggest city in four months.

Police said Nathal Abdul Salam Abdul Latif died when a bomb exploded in his car as he drove to work in the smart Defence Housing Society suburb. He was declared dead on arrival at hospital.

An unidentified passer-by was seriously wounded by flying splinters and rushed to hospital. Police had earlier said there were two men in the car.

The Iraqi embassy in Islamabad said Mr. Salam had been vice consul at Iraq's consulate in Karachi. The Karachi consulate is a trade office, but has full diplomatic status, the embassy said.

A statement issued by the embassy accused the Iranian government of being responsible for the bombing. The two nations have been at war since September 1980.

The "terrorist Iranian regime revealed its ugly and criminal face and committed a reprehensible crime," the statement said.

The Iraqi statement demanded that the government and people of Pakistan condemn the incident.

Officials in Karachi said Mr. Salam had escaped an earlier bombing attempt several months ago when a bomb planted underneath his car had fallen off without exploding, AP reported. Iraqi diplomats in Islamabad said the attempt had been against an accountant in the Karachi consulate whom they did not identify.

Police said no claim of responsibility had been received. Karachi, a sprawling seaport of some seven million people, has been the site of a string of mainly small-scale bomb attacks over the past few months.

The cosmopolitan city has close links to the Gulf and the Middle East and plays host to communities of refugees from many countries.

## Israeli soldier shoots dead Arab woman in Hebron

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — An Israeli soldier on Sunday shot dead a Palestinian woman in the occupied West Bank city of Hebron and the occupation authorities clamped a curfew in the commercial district of the town.

According to the Israeli army's version of the incident the woman was shot dead by an Israeli soldier after she stabbed his partner while they were guarding the Tomb of Patriarch in Hebron.

A military commander at the site said the soldier was flown by helicopter to hospital with knife wounds after the woman tried to

stab him in the throat.

"Two Israeli soldiers were standing guard at an entrance to the Tomb of the Patriarch. One of the soldiers was attacked by a woman who tried to slash him in the throat," the commander said on Israel Radio.

"A second soldier at the same post did his duty, fired at first into the air to stop her. When he saw she continued to try and slash or stab him, he fired two shots and as a result she died on the spot," he said.

Initial reports had described the Palestinian as a girl and said she

wounded soldier had shot her.

The Palestine Press Service, which monitors news in the Israeli occupied territories, identified the woman as Muayassar Jamil Imar of Hebron, and said she was in her 30s.

Hebron has been a frequent flashpoint of violence between Palestinians and Jewish settlers seeking to occupy the heart of the Arab town.

The Press service said the woman was a mother of 10 children and quoted her husband as saying she was mentally unstable.

## Iraq reports 3 raids on ships; Iran hits tanker

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraq on Sunday announced the third air attack on shipping in the Gulf in 24 hours, while marine salvage executives reported that a French supertanker has been raided by two Iranian Phantom jets in the southern sector of the waterway.

The 239,000-tonne tanker Le Brissac, operated by British Petroleum, was struck at about 6 a.m. on Saturday by two rockets as it was sailing between Abu Dhabi and Iran, said a Bahrain-based executive who spoke on condition he not be identified.

"One of the two rockets missed and bounced in the water, and the other lodged in the engine room without exploding," he said.

An unidentified French warship in the region rushed to the rescue of the tanker and escorted it to neighbouring Dubai for checking, said the executive.

A French bomb disposal team has been sent aboard the tanker to try and defuse the rocket in the engine room, he added.

Iran has been attacking ships in the southern sector of the Gulf waters in retaliation for the Iraqi raids on its shipping lanes in the so-called tanker war, an offshoot of the Iran-Iraq war.

An Iraqi military spokesman said Iraqi warplanes at an oil tanker and "two large maritime targets" off Iran's coast.

## British SDP approves nuclear arms compromise

HARROGATE, England (R) — Britain's Social Democratic Party (SDP) on Sunday approved a compromise policy on nuclear defence aimed at healing a politically damaging rift with its Liberal partner.

At the SDP's annual conference in this northern England spa town delegates voted overwhelmingly for a proposal to retain Britain's submarine-borne Polaris missiles for the time being, but to postpone a decision on whether they should be replaced.

The issue of Polaris, particularly its replacement, had threatened to

split the centrist SDP-Liberal alliance just as the two parties are gearing up for the possibility of general elections, which could come as early as next spring.

The alliance badly needs to show a united front to halt a slide in its popularity. The most recent public opinion poll released last week showed its rating at 24 per cent, down from 35 per cent in February.

The nuclear arms question is a key one for the SDP, since this was the main reason Mr. Owen and three other leading politicians quit the Labour Party in 1981.

## 3 SLA men slain in Bekaa battle

BEIRUT (AP) — Pro-Iranian Shiite fighters killed three Israeli-backed militiamen in a pre-dawn attack that overran a militia position in the western Bekaa Valley on Sunday.

The Voice of Hope Radio station that supports the mainly Christian South Lebanon Army (SLA), trained and armed by Israel, said the SLA lost three men slain and seven wounded in the assault on its base.

The radio station broadcasts from the northern Israeli border town of Metulla. The Israelis and the 2,000-man SLA occupy a 10-kilometre zone in South Lebanon.

A communique issued by Islamic Resistance, which groups Iranian-backed Shiite Muslim factions, said 25 of their fighters overran the SLA base at Tawmat Niha, 20 kilometres north of the buffer zone.

The position is located on the northern tip of an SLA-held corridor running from Israel's self-styled "security zone" to Jezzine, the main Christian town in South Lebanon.

The communique said one Islamic Resistance fighter was wounded in the two-hour battle.

The statement said the attackers seized mortars, machine guns and other weapons and set fire to three tanks at the SLA position.

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# Fayez condemns Iranian shelling and killing of prisoners of war

Lower House speaker urges Tehran to opt for peace

AMMAN (J.T.) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayez on Sunday condemned Iran's attacks on population centres in Iraq and denounced the torturing and killing by the Tehran regime of prisoners of war as despicable crimes.

In a statement he issued on the recent escalation in Iranian shelling of Iraqi residential areas that resulted in the death and injury of scores of people, Mr. Fayez said the killing of children and women violates all norms and all principles and international regulations.

Iran on Friday fired a missile into the Iraqi capital killing 24 people and injuring many and destroying houses and shops and causing other damage to cars and buildings.

"The Iranians imagine that such criminal actions can affect the resolve and the solid stand of the Iraqi people and armed forces who are defending Arab land and dignity but such actions can only harden Iraq's determination and to defend the Arab Homeland and protect its people," Mr. Fayez said.

He called on the Iranian regime to respond favourably to calls for ending the war on the basis of justice and peace. He also called on the Iranian people to force

their rulers to respond to the calls of reason and save themselves further sufferings.

Mr. Fayez reiterated Jordan's absolute support for Iraq in its endeavours to defend the Arab Homeland and its drive to repel Iran's aggression on Arab countries.

Abu Qoura condemns Iran

In a related statement, Dr. Ahmad Abu Qoura, president of the Jordanian National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS), said international laws condemn the killing and endangering civilian people during armed conflicts and wars. "By making the city of Baghdad a military target Iran has violated all international principles and is committing inhuman actions that violate the Geneva conventions," Dr. Abu Qoura said.



Akef Al Fayez

Dr. Abu Qoura announced that the JNRCS was placing all its means and resources at the disposal of the Iraqi Red Crescent Society.

## Peres heads for U.S. seeking support

(Continued from page 1)

the U.S. administration's stand on this," he said.

Mr. Peres told reporters before leaving on Sunday: "I think there has been progress in the area of peace negotiations and that with serious, determined work, we can advance the peace process far forward."

A U.S. government official, speaking in Washington after the Alexandria summit, said the United States was cool to any plan that would include the Soviet Union in an international forum.

But Mr. Peres said at the airport: "I don't see any argument between us and America on this topic."

Mr. Peres is seeking an international forum in an effort to involve Jordan into the peace process. Jordan has made it clear it will not join peace talks without the support of the superpowers and all the parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestinians.

Mr. Peres said Israel and the United States "agree on the need to accompany direct negotiations with an international forum, a forum that cannot impose anything and that doesn't replace direct negotiation."

Israel has also opposed Soviet involvement in an international peace conference unless Moscow renounces ties with the Jewish state that it severed 19 years ago.

But Mr. Peres said the United

States need not fear that Soviet involvement in an international conference would erode American influence in the Middle East.

"Anyone who looks at the record will see that the American eagle is quicker than the Russian bear," he said.

While in the United States, Mr. Peres also plans to discuss Israel's economic situation.

Prior to his departure on Sunday, Mr. Peres clashed with Likud ministers at a cabinet meeting over his agreement to work towards an international conference.

Mr. Peres, reporting to the weekly cabinet session on his two-day summit with President Mubarak, vowed he would pursue efforts to organise the conference, Cabinet Secretary Yossi Beilin said.

Mr. Shamir said he objected to Mr. Peres plans to include the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council in Arab-Israeli peace talks. "What do we need this trouble for?" Mr. Shamir told reporters after the two-hour session.

The Likud objects to an international conference because it says Israel would be outnumbered in such a forum and could face tough pressure to make "territorial concessions."

Speaking on Israel Television, Mr. Shamir said China, the Soviet Union, the United States, England and France, "will not just

stand by like extras on a movie set. They will want to voice opinions, to imprint their mark."

A communiqué issued after the weekly cabinet meeting said: "After the opening of the conference, the negotiations will be conducted in bilateral geographic committees without international interference."

Outside the cabinet room, Mr. Peres told reporters he did not believe an international conference could be organised before he traded jobs with Mr. Shamir.

"It's not my job to satisfy the Likud," Mr. Peres said. "My job is to show initiative."

But Mr. Peres also acknowledged his disagreement with Likud may be only academic because he did not expect Moscow to meet Israel's conditions for Soviet participation.

"I don't see an international conference happening tomorrow. I have great doubts as to whether the Russians will change their positions," Mr. Peres said. "I think this gives us important political manoeuvrability."

## Qadhafi leaves Ethiopia

LONDON (AP) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi on Sunday left Ethiopia after a one-day visit which included talks with the head of state of Ethiopia, according to Addis Ababa Radio.

## Sudanese rebels to allow relief flights

NAIROBI, Kenya (AP) — The Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) wants relief agencies seeking to aid three million starving civilians to resume flights to southern Sudan, the head of the rebels' relief organisation has said.

Flights carrying food and medical supplies could begin "any time" if the agencies make arrangements with the rebel-affiliated Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Association at its Nairobi headquarters, the association's secretary-general, Dhol Acuil, said in an interview.

Aid organisations halted flights to southern Sudan after the rebels shot down a Sudan Airways passenger plane on Aug. 16, killing all 60 on board. Rebel commanders threatened further attacks on any "unauthorised" flights in the region.

A convoy of 305 trucks carrying 970 tons of food reached government-held Juba, the south's largest town, on Aug. 28, but food is desperately short in vast areas of southern Sudan.

"One mistake the relief organisations are making is that they like taking food to Juba to make headlines and impress donors," Mr. Acuil said. "Otherwise, why would the heavily populated rural areas just be passed through? They never attempted to go to SPLA-held areas. They fear retaliation from Khartoum."

Mr. Acuil said the worst areas of starvation are the districts around Wau, 500 kilometres northwest of Juba, and the whole of Eastern Equatoria province. He estimated that half the south's nearly 8 million people are starving due to three years of drought and guerrilla war.

## Iraq, Iran brace for major battle

By Ed Blanche  
Associated Press

NICOSIA, Cyprus — The longest conventional conflict since World War II appears to be embarking on a critical phase. Iran and Iraq are gearing for another major battle as the Gulf war enters its seventh year.

Most analysts do not think the end of the war is near, despite the appalling loss of lives and the ruinous economic impact.

U.S. intelligence sources say American spy satellites show that Iran has massed some 650,000 men for what Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, a key aide to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, said would be "a fatal offensive."

Meanwhile, Iraq has stepped up bombing raids by air force, one of its most potent weapons. Iraqi warplanes have pounded Iran's oil installations, power stations, factories and transportation system.

Iraq appears to be bracing for a new assault all along the 1,180-kilometre border from the north to the waters of the Gulf.

The two sides disagree on when their historically difficult relations erupted into all-out war.

The Iraqis say the war began on Sept. 4, 1980, with Iranian attacks along the disputed border. But Iran dates the conflict from Sept. 22, 1980, when Iraq's President Saddam Hussein sent his armoured columns stabbing across the frontier into southern Iran.

Iraq vowed to crush the Iraqi army in two weeks; Mr. Hussein promised to defeat Iran in a matter of days. But the conflict bogged down into a lethal stalemate.

The Iraqis finally pushed the Iraqis back across the border in 1982. Since then, Khomeini was vowed to topple the Iraqi government and squeeze \$350 billion in war reparations from Baghdad and its allies.

The losses in the war have been fearsome. Neither side has released casualty figures. But U.S. officials estimate Iraq has lost some 250,000 dead and nearly 500,000 wounded. Iraq is thought to have lost 100,000 killed and another 150,000 wounded.

Some Gulf-based analysts

estimate that as many as a million people, including civilians, have died.

The International Red Cross says Iran has captured more than 70,000 Iraqis, while the Iraqis hold as many as 15,000 Iranians.

Apart from the human toll, military analysts estimate the war has cost both sides around \$500 billion making it one of the most expensive conflicts in history.

In Iraq, nearly every family is estimated to have lost a son or father in the carnage. Yet the Iraqis continue to mobilise. University students and professors spent their summer vacations training in military camps.

The Iraqis, who outnumber the Iraqis 3-1, have fought with a ferocious fanaticism. Human waves of poorly trained and badly armed youths have been hurled through minefields into Iraqi artillery and machine-gun fire.

As many as 50,000 Iraqis have reportedly died a matter of days as Iran launched one abortive offensive after another.

The youths and the Islamic Revolutionary Guards, Khomeini's shock troops, charge into battle screaming "Allah Akbar", believing that death in combat is their passport to heaven.

Khomeini, 87, has called this "the decisive year" and claimed that victory is near. Iranians have been massing for weeks, even taking civil servants from behind their desks to man support units behind the front lines.

It is the biggest known buildup since the war began.

Both Iran and Iraq are in deep economic crisis because of the war and the worldwide plunge in oil prices.

Iraq, cushioned by some \$30 billion in aid from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, is suffering less than Iran. But Baghdad's foreign exchange reserves of \$35 billion before the war have dwindled to less than \$1 billion. It owes more than \$40 billion.

This year Iran will be lucky to earn \$10 billion from oil, half the level of last year. Despite efforts to boost self-sufficiency, severe shortages of meat, medicines and other essentials have been reported. Hundreds of profiteers and hoarders have been rounded up in a major crackdown.

Rafsanjani last month noted

Tehran's urgent need to deliver a knockout blow before the economy slides deeper into trouble.

"The suitable solution is that we must move in such a way as to bring the war to a victorious end before economic pressures take effect," he was quoted as saying by Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA).

Khomeini has rejected peace appeals by Mr. Hussein and mediation efforts by Gulf states and Moscow.

Khomeini has vowed to spread the Islamic revolution that toppled Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi in 1979 throughout the Middle East. Iraq has a sizeable Shiite Muslim population.

Although outgunned by Iraq's superior air and armoured might, Iran has shown imagination and innovation in recent months. Recent battlefield successes indicate more effective planning and operational command by the once-disorganised Iranians.

This was particularly demonstrated when the Iranians seized Iraq's Fao peninsula, in February in an amphibious operation across the Shatt Al Arab, the historic dividing line between the Arabs and their old enemies, the Persians.

Iraqi strategy in the Fao is regarded as rigid. Iraq has failed to dislodge Iran there, despite fearsome artillery barrages of as many as 20,000 shells a day.

Earlier this month, Iran launched assaults in the northern Haj Omran front. Rafsanjani said they were aimed at softening up the Iraqis.

On Friday, Iran said it fired a missile at the Baghdad headquarters of the secret police, in retaliation for what it claimed was Iraq's use of chemical weapons. The missile missed and fell on a poor neighbourhood.

Iraq, which has consistently denied using chemical weapons, put the casualty toll at 24 civilians killed and 78 injured.

After years of hushbanging its largely Soviet-supplied air force of an estimated 500 warplanes, Baghdad now is sending them almost daily against Iranian targets. Their main objectives are Tehran's economic lifeline, its oil exports. Iran is thought to have only about 60 worthy warplanes.

## Little hope seen at U.N. Cyprus talks

NICOSIA (R) — Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş meets U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on Tuesday amid doubts that a new U.N. initiative on divided Cyprus will make any more progress than previous efforts.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar will meet President Spyros Kyprianou 10 days later, in a new effort to break the deadlock over his draft accord for a federal Cyprian Republic which he presented to Greek and Turkish Cypriots last March.

Mr. Denktaş accepted the draft with reservations. Greek Cypriots rejected it because it failed to address key concerns of theirs, especially the withdrawal of the 17,000 Turkish troops in

the northern part of the divided island.

They counter-proposed either an international conference or a summit of Cypriot leaders to discuss troop withdrawal, international guarantees and "three freedoms" — of movement, settlement and property ownership.

Mr. Denktaş rejected these proposals and demanded that Greek Cypriots initial the U.N. draft and set up committees to work out the details of a federal state.

The two communities have been at loggerheads since 1963, when ethnic division exploded into bloody civil war.

In 1974 Turkey invaded and occupied the northern third of the island after a coup in Nicosia inspired by the military junta then ruling Greece.

In 1983, Turkish Cypriots set up a breakaway state which is recognised only by Turkey.

The first major breakthrough in efforts to solve the problems came in 1977, when the late President Archbishop Makarios and Mr. Denktaş agreed to set up a jointly-run federal republic.

Mr. Kyprianou and Mr. Denktaş endorsed and expanded the agreement two years later. The two accords have formed the basis of subsequent unsuccessful U.N. efforts to federate Cyprus.

## S. Yemeni exiles reportedly camped on border

ABU DHABI (Agencies)

Several thousand supporters of ousted South Yemeni President Ali Nasser Mohammad are camped in three places along the border between North and South Yemen, a senior South Yemeni minister was quoted as saying.

Interior Minister Saleh Salem Al Sa'li told the United Arab Emirates daily Al Khaleej that 6,000 supporters of Mr. Nasser Mohammad had fled the country to the North since he was ousted in bloody fighting in January.

Around 1,000 had returned under a general amnesty declared in March, but several thousand were now living in three border camps, Mr. Sa'li said.

It was the first announcement of the existence of camps along the border since the ouster of Mr. Nasser Mohammad. His supporters have started publishing a weekly newsletter in Sanaa and are broadcasting attacks on the Aden government.

Mr. Sa'li said the camps were not an obstacle to good relations with Sanaa, but "we have told our brothers in the North that any political activity by the Nasser Mohammad band would lead to a worsening of relations between us."

Mr. Sa'li added that Mr. Nasser Mohammad and 47 key supporters, wanted in Aden on treason charges, would be tried in absentia within two months.

The Aden government in August said the 48 men were guilty of starting the January battles and of liquidating key members of the Yemeni Socialist Party.

In Sanaa, meanwhile, a statement signed by 34 diplomats who said they had joined opponents of the Aden government, Sunday urged diplomatic missions in the North Yemeni capital to help in mediation efforts to resolve what they called South Yemen's plight.

They said that more than 17,000 people were still being detained by South Yemeni authorities without trial, "which adds to the urgency of trying to achieve national reconciliation in the country."

Efforts by North Yemen and Libya to reconcile Aden's new leaders and Mr. Nasser Mohammad have failed.

The diplomats' statement was signed by South Yemeni ambassadors in Ethiopia, Tunisia, Czechoslovakia, Algeria, India, United Arab Emirates and the South Yemen ambassador to the Arab League. All the seven-member diplomatic mission to Ethiopia signed the statement.

Pro-Mohammad parliament members also distributed a similar statement declaring support to the draft political solution to the South Yemen problem launched by the former president and rejected by his foes.

## U.N. urged to stop Israeli raids on Lebanon

BAHRAIN (R) — The secretary-general of the Jewish-based Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) Sunday urged the United Nations to take urgent measures to stop Israeli terrorist attacks in South Lebanon.

Sharifuddin Pirzada made the appeal in a statement, carried by the official Saudi Press Agency, condemning raids on "Palestinian camps" in the area over the past week and voicing support for the Palestinian right for self-determination.

Israeli jets attacked a Palestinian checkpoint near the port of Sidon on Friday, the second raid in three days and the fourth on Lebanese territory in a month.

Lebanese security sources said three people were killed and 13 injured in a helicopter attack on Wednesday.

Friday's attack left four wounded according to state-owned Beirut Radio.

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## TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION  
(Tel. 773111)

PROGRAMME ONE  
17:00 ..... Koran  
17:30 ..... Cartoons  
17:45 Scientific programme for children

18:10 ..... Bill Cosby Show  
18:40 ..... Animal World  
19:00 Local programme on the Armed Forces

19:35 ..... Programme Review  
19:45 ..... Newsweek  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Local programme  
21:20 ..... Arabic series  
22:15 ..... Varieties  
22:35 ..... Television's programme  
22:40 ..... Local Comedy  
23:00 ..... News in Arabic

PROGRAMME TWO  
18:00 ..... Medecine de nuit  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:15 ..... Sport magazine  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
19:45 ..... Living Tomorrow  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Growing Pains  
21:10 ..... Moonlighting  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:20 ..... Crown Court

RADIO JORDAN  
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM  
& partly on 95.60 KHz, SW  
(Tel. 774111-19)

07:00 ..... Light Music  
07:30 ..... Newsweek  
08:00 ..... Morning Show  
08:30 ..... News Summary  
09:00 ..... Pop Session  
09:30 ..... Yes Minister  
10:00 ..... News Summary  
10:30 ..... Pop Session  
11:00 ..... Pop Session  
11:30 ..... Pop Session  
12:00 ..... Pop Session  
12:30 ..... Pop Session  
13:00 ..... Pop Session  
13:30 ..... Pop Session  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:30 ..... Instruments  
14:45 ..... Over a Cup of Tea  
15:00 ..... Concert Hour  
15:30 ..... News Summary  
16:00 ..... News Summary  
16:30 ..... Old Favourites  
17:00 ..... Talking About Music  
17:30 ..... Pop Session  
18:00 ..... News Summary  
18:30 ..... Sports Round-up  
19:00 ..... Music  
19:30 ..... Newsweek  
19:50 ..... Date with a Star

20:00 ..... Evening Show  
21:00 ..... News Summary  
21:45 ..... Evening Show Cont.  
22:00 ..... News Summary  
22:45 ..... Evening Show Cont.  
23:00 ..... News Summary  
23:45 ..... Evening Show Cont.  
24:00 ..... Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE  
634, 720, 1323 KHz

07:00 Newsweek 07:30 For Whom the Bell Tolls 07:45 Reflections 07:50 Worldview 08:00 World News 08:05 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 08:30 A Perfect Spy 08:45 Recording of the Week 09:00 Newsweek 09:30 National News 09:45 World News 10:00 English Millennium 10:05 News 10:30 Sarah and Company 10:40 Book Choice 10:45 Sportsworld 11:00 World News 11:15 Sportsweek 11:15 To Whom the Bell Tolls 11:30 Anything Goes 12:00 World News 12:05 Britain Press Review 12:15 Good Books 12:30 Financial News 12:45 People's Choice 13:00 News Summary: Professionalism 13:15 Sportsweek 13:20 I Believe in Yesterday Night 14:00 World News 14:30 News About Britain 14:45 A Careful Man 14:50 Album Time 15:00 Radio Newsweek 15:15 Quote, Unquote 15:45 Sports Round-up 16:00 World News 16:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 16:30 The Savoy Opera 16:45 Sportsweek 17:00 News Summary 17:15 John Bull's Other Islands 17:30 English Millennium 17:45 The World Today 18:00 World News 18:30 Book Choice 18:45 My Music 18:45 Sports Round-up 19:00 Newsweek

VOICE OF AMERICA  
MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 17740, 11925 and 15210 KHz

07:00 News. Informal Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports, Interviews, Answers to Listeners' Questions. Science Reports, Sports News at 30 minutes past the hour. 10:00 News 10:10 Newsweek 10:30 Special English News 10:30 News USA 10:45 News USA 10:50 Focus 10:50 Special English News 10:50 News USA 11:00 News USA 11:05 Focus 11:05 Special English News 11:05 News USA 11:10 News USA 11:15 Focus 11:15 Special English News 11:15 News USA 11:20 News USA 11:25 Focus 11:25 Special English News 11:25 News USA 11:30 News USA 11:35 Focus 11:35 Special English News 11:35 News USA 11:40 News USA 11:45 Focus 11:45 Special English News 11:45 News USA 11:50 News USA 11:55 Focus 11:55 Special English News 11:55 News USA 12:00 News USA 12:05 Focus 12:05 Special English News 12:05 News USA 12:10 News USA 12:15 Focus 12:15 Special English News 12:15 News USA 12:20 News USA 12:25 Focus 12:25 Special English News 12:25 News USA 12:30 News USA 12:35 Focus 12:35 Special English News 12:35 News USA 12:40 News USA 12:45 Focus 12:45 Special English News 12:45 News USA 12:50 News USA 12:55 Focus 12:55 Special English News 12:55 News USA 13:00 News USA 13:05 Focus 13:05 Special English News 13:05 News USA 13:10 News USA 13:15 Focus 13:15 Special English News 13:15 News USA 13:20 News USA 13:25 Focus 13:25 Special English News 13:25 News USA 13:30 News USA 13:35 Focus 13:35 Special English News 13:35 News USA 13:40 News USA 13:45 Focus 13:45 Special English News 13:45 News USA 13:50 News USA 13:55 Focus 13:55 Special English News 13:55 News USA 14:00 News USA 14:05 Focus 14:05 Special English News 14:05 News USA 14:10 News USA 14:15 Focus 14:15 Special English News 14:15 News USA 14:20 News USA 14:25 Focus 14:25 Special English News 14:25 News USA 14:30 News USA 14:35 Focus 14:35 Special English News 14:35 News USA 14:40 News USA 14:45 Focus 14:45 Special English News 14:45 News USA 14:50 News USA 14:55 Focus 14:55 Special English News 14:55 News USA 15:00 News USA 15:05 Focus 15:05 Special English News 15:05 News USA 15:10 News USA 15:15 Focus 15:15 Special English News 15:15 News USA 15:20 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English News 22:35 News USA 22:40 News USA 22:45 Focus 22:45 Special





Director of the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Ali Safadi (left), Sunday takes the Jordan Press Association oath before Minister of Information, Mohammad Al Khatib (second right) and the association's president Mahmoud Al Kayed (right) — Petra photo

## Khatib swears in 25 journalists as new members of JPA

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Twenty-five local journalists, newspaper sub-editors and media men were sworn in on Sunday as members of the 23-year old Jordanian Press Association (JPA).

"I swear in the name of God the merciful to perform my duties and to practise my profession with honesty and to honour the profession and its respective laws and legislations," said each of the 25 male and female journalists in the presence of Information Minister Mohammad Al Khatib and JPA President Mahmoud Al Kayed.

"If each one of you can honour the oath he just took, then he/she will be a model for other journalists to follow," said Mr. Khatib urging all those in the media to do their utmost to upgrade the professions' standard and role.

"Precision, accuracy and thoroughness" are three basic needs for the objectivity and trustworthiness for any media coverage, be it written or broadcast, said the minister, calling on journalists to be sensitive and moderate in carrying out their tasks.

Jordanian officials do not want to "rent the journalists' conscience," officials want you to be sensible, moderate and objective in any of your media reports and analyses," said Mr. Khatib. "Since Jordan is a moderate nation, with a defined and balanced national and foreign policy, each one of us has to make his calculations carefully and to judge events in their national, regional and international dimensions," he emphasised.

On channels of communication between the media and local officials, Mr. Khatib told the journalists that they should never get angry or annoyed or let down because of an official's mood. "I always wish that better understanding between officials and local press men could be realised... but at the same time do

not build high hopes on official opening their doors for you. You have to fight and struggle to get your reports... never give up," said Mr. Khatib, describing the media as a "profession of difficulties."

Any professional journalists, columnists or analysts need to continually gain more experience, said the minister and he urged journalists to always work on improving their profession and increasing their general education.

The minister revealed that the government, in cooperation with the JPA, is in the process of developing the 1983 provisional law of the association in order to take into consideration recent developments in the local newspapers' administrative and structural status.

Mr. Khatib was apparently referring to the Jordan Press Foundation (publishers of the daily Arabic and English newspapers Al Rai and the Jordan Times) and the Jordan Press and Publishing Co. Ltd. (publishers of the Arabic daily newspaper Al Dustour and the English weekly The Jerusalem Star) which were transformed from private companies to public shareholding companies earlier this year.

Under the proposed amendment, the government intends to hold editors and reporters responsible for items of news they publish, rather than the paper's management, and so will not resort to closing down newspapers, which, he said, the government used to fine newspapers and closed some of them for such violations or withdrew their licences altogether. The proposed amendment, he said, would ensure the rights of the public who hold shares in the local newspapers.

Among those taking the oath was Mr. Ali Safadi, director of the Jordan News Agency, Petra, and two members of the Jordan Times staff.

## Kayed, Irbid notables review proposal for new district

IRBID (Petra) — Interior Minister Hassan Al Kayed on Sunday sounded out the views of notables of six villages in the Irbid region about grouping their area and the Bani Kenanah district as one province in order that local government administration could deal with the area more easily.

The minister, who met with the representatives of the villages, said that the aim of merging the area into one province is designed to offer better services to the residents and to safeguard their

interests. Mr. Kayed said that government will study proposals and demands submitted by the villages and will build roads to link the six villages with the Bani Kenanah bedouin region once the decision for the merger is taken.

A number of notables spoke at the meeting outlining their region's needs and voicing their support for the proposal. The meeting was attended by Irbid Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin and other officials.

## Hamzeh to forward Acapulco resolutions to UNESCO, WHO

ACAPULCO (Petra) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh, who attended a conference by the Council of International Organisations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS) in Acapulco, has pledged to submit the conference's resolutions and recommendations on teaching medicine to a meeting of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

The minister, who was speaking at the conclusion of the conference, said that the resolutions and recommendations will also be submitted to the executive council of the World Health Organisation (WHO)

which organised the Acapulco conference and which will hold a session in Geneva in December. Dr. Hamzeh, who is current chairman of the WHO's 39th session, addressed the conference outlining Jordan's projects to set up health centres and its primary health care programmes.

The conference, which concluded on Saturday evening, recommended the establishment of a health council in each of the member nations to group senior officials in charge of medical education and medical unions for the purpose of drawing up sound health policies for their nations. The proposed

## Conference on marketing cereals begins today

AMMAN (Petra) — The first conference on marketing cereals in the Middle East and North Africa will open in Amman today under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan the Regent. The conference has been organised by the American Wheat Foundation in cooperation with the Ministry of Supply, Industry and Trade, according to Mr. Hassan Abdul Ghaffar who is

a leading specialist in marketing American wheat in the region. He said that the three-day conference will discuss the present world wheat situation, the role of American companies in marketing wheat and cereals, the long-term financial loans they offer, American legislation governing the production and marketing of cereals and other matters related to trade.

## Chambers praise formation of economic council

AMMAN (Petra) — Three prominent Jordanian businessmen and industrialists on Sunday hailed the government's establishment of a Jordanian economic consultative council describing it as a major step leading to the revival of the economic sector in the Kingdom.

On Saturday, the Cabinet decided to set up the council under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Zaid Rifai with the aim of achieving the goals of national development plans. A government statement said that the council will serve as a permanent body for free dialogue and exchange of views and consultation between representatives of the public and private sectors in the country.

In a statement carried by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, the president of the Amman Chamber of Industry, Mr. Issam Budeir, said that the council would promote the role of the private sector and would offer advice in the areas of organising capital investment and directing investments in economic fields and that it would also steer Jordanian economists' work and help them achieve the best results.

President of the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce (FJCC), Mr. Hamdi Al Tabba'a, praised the government's decision and said it is closely related to Jordan's economic, financial and monetary policies. The proposed council, which was formed on the FJCC's recommendation, would promote the exchange of ideas and views among economic experts in the public and private sectors leading to participation in the decision making process and sharing responsibilities in enacting economic legislations for the country, Mr. Tabba'a said.

For his part, Mr. Amin Al Hussein, the FJCC secretary general, said that the step was a successful move leading to reactivating the role of the private sector and bolstering national industry.

## Euro-Arab parliamentarians call for international conference on Middle East

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter with combined agency dispatches

VIENNA — Parliamentarians from 13 European and nine Arab states have ended their two-day conference with an appeal for Israel to pull out of occupied territories and for an international peace conference on the Middle East.

In a final communique issued through the Austria press agency, the 100 parliamentarians said there could be no solution to the Middle East crisis without recognition of the Palestinians' right to a homeland. They called for a U.N.-sponsored conference on the Middle East to be attended by all concerned parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The Middle East question cannot be resolved until the Palestine problem is settled and Palestinian national rights are recognised, the communique said. It said that the Arab peace plan issued by the Arab summit in Fez constitutes a suitable basis for a comprehensive and just solution to the Middle East conflict, according to a dispatch from Vienna by the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

On Lebanon, the communique voiced the delegations' support for the resumption of dialogue between the various warring factions in order to re-establish peace and stability. It also said that the Arab and European countries support Lebanon's territorial sovereignty and independence and that they also support the just struggle of the Lebanese people against the Israeli occupation.

### Iran-Iraq war

On the Iran-Iraq war, the parliamentarians called for a quick end to the conflict, the start of negotiations, the withdrawal of forces to international boundaries and the signing of a peace treaty between the two sides. The communique welcomed Iraq's peace initiative and called on Iran to respond to calls of peace.

Condemnation of terrorism  
The communique condemned

all forms of terrorism and the killing of innocent people and denounced international terrorist actions such as those committed by Israel against the PLO headquarters in Tunis and its continued raids on Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

Reuter reported that Austrian Foreign Minister Peter Jankowitsch called for a greater European role in solving the Middle East crisis, saying security in both regions was closely linked. He ruled out any settlement without recognition of the Palestinian people's right to a homeland.

Mr. Jankowitsch also condemned all forms of terrorism and appealed for international and terrorist cooperation.

He restated Austria's support for an international Middle East peace conference based on United Nations Security Council Resolution 242.

Jordan was represented at the Euro-Arab dialogue by a delegation of parliamentarians led by Upper House of Parliament member Bahjat Al Talhouni who addressed the conference on Saturday.

Mr. Talhouni urged the European Community (EC) to take a firm stand towards executing all Security Council resolutions on the Middle East conflict and said that European credibility is contingent on the ability to adopt a firm and decisive stance on the Palestine question, the region's conflict, resolutions of the 1982 Arab summit in Fez and on the international peace conference on the Middle East problem.

European parliamentarians are urged to adopt a plan which is capable of "achieving peaceful results to the area's problems and of realising international security," said Mr. Talhouni.

Mr. Talhouni briefed the meeting, held at the former Hofburg Imperial Palace in the Austrian capital, on Jordan's efforts towards achieving a just and durable solution to the Middle East conflict based on all U.N. Security Council resolutions and on the 1982 Arab plan for peace which was endorsed by the Fez summit.

## Publication documents Palestinian life under Israeli occupation

By Salameh Ne'matt Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A recent publication by the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs sheds light on the plight of Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza and documents Israeli military occupation practices aimed at evicting the indigenous population and replacing it with Jewish settlers.

The booklet demonstrates Jordan's concern, its daily and living partnership with the West Bank as well as the Kingdom's material and moral support for the struggle of the Palestinian population.

As its introduction indicates, the 120-page publication shows Jordan's concern with developments in the occupied territories and the threats perceived here from Israel's occupation policies. It aims, according to the editor, at presenting decision makers and all concerned with "an objective insight into the impact (of what happens in the West Bank) on the East Bank."

### BOOK REVIEW

The first half of the book reviews in detail conditions of Palestinian life under Israeli rule. The account, based mainly on Israeli and West Bank newspapers, begins with an extensive discussion of Israel's Judaisation of Islamic holy places, particularly attempts to take over the Ibrahim sanctuary in Hebron and the Haram Al Sharif in Jerusalem. Much space is devoted to Jewish settler groups such as Gush Emmunim, the "temple mount faithful" and members of Arab Jerusalem's "Yeshivot" actively preparing for the destruction of Al Aqsa Mosque.

Plots against Haram Al Sharif

The chapter reviews actions by these groups to break into the Haram Al Sharif, plans to blow up its mosques, and statements by these groups' leaders calling for the eviction of the Arab population from the area and bringing it to full Jewish control. Special mention is made of the attempted "visit" earlier this year by a delegation of fanatic Knesset members to Islamic holy sites on the Haram Al Sharif, and Israeli allegations that weapons may have been stored at the site.

The publication reviews Jordan's efforts to protect the Islamic holy site through financial support to the Jerusalem Awqaf committee which is affiliated to

the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs. It focuses on religious threats to the Islamic character that Jerusalem reflects.

The publication quoted excerpts from two separate interviews with chief Sephardic Rabbi Mordechai Cohen and Sheikh Sa'd Eddin Al Alami, the president of the Islamic Council in Jerusalem, both published by Ha'aretz Israeli newspaper. The rabbi demanded the establishment of a Jewish synagogue (the third temple) on the ruins of the Aqsa mosque. Sheikh Al Alami responded: "Those who plan to build a Jewish synagogue in the Haram Al Sharif would have to do that over the dead bodies of a million Muslim Arabs who will fight it until the bitter end."

The same chapter also quotes incidents of attacks on Christian holy sites in the occupied city.

### Demolition of homes

Subsequent chapters review Israel's arbitrary measures in the occupied territories. They list cases of demolition of homes, deportation, and administrative detention, and outline their basis in Israeli law.

Conditions in Israeli jails are also reviewed and criticised, as well as cases of torture and maltreatment of Palestinian prisoners.

In the part on demolition of Palestinian homes, the publication quoted Yacoub Shaprio, who later became Israeli Minister of Justice, as saying that Israeli laws regarding the demolition of homes "have no equal in the civilised world," and that Nazi Germany "has never imposed such laws." The booklet goes on listing Israeli violations of almost every international law relevant to this matter.

In the section on Israeli administrative detention laws, the publication said that the number of Arab citizens who were arrested and imprisoned since 1967 until the end of 1985 reached more than 300,000.

### Prisoners

There are presently more than 3,500 Palestinians in Israeli jails, out of which nearly 1,000 are sentenced for periods exceeding 20 years. The administrative detention law in force means that Arabs can be detained for a period of six months without trial if there was a "reasonable" cause for "security" purposes.

The publication listed the names of 26 jails in Israel and the occupied territories.

## Dudin appeals for world action to save holy shrines in Jerusalem from destruction

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin on Sunday issued an appeal to Arab, Islamic and all peace loving nations to save the city of Jerusalem from occupation and from Israeli measures to obliterate the city's Islamic heritage and historical sites and to demolish Al Aqsa Mosque.



Marwan Dudin

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Dudin said that the Arab city of Jerusalem is now facing Israel's arbitrary measures designed to obliterate religious places and to uproot the indigenous population from their homeland.

Israel, in its drive to Judaise the holy city and wipe out the Islamic and Christian presence, has built some 6,000 housing units for Jews on Arab-owned land surrounding the city, and has set up a number of settlements close to the walls of the city, the minister said. The city of Jerusalem is now surrounded by settlements and new Jewish districts in addition to two Jewish cities of 24,000 units housing 120,000 immigrants, the minister pointed out. He said that the Israeli authorities are now planning to settle no less than 700,000 Jewish immigrants in and around the holy city in a bid to increase the ratio of the Jewish population to Arab residents.

The Israelis, in their drive to build colonies and to change the demographic character of Jerusalem, are also continuing to confiscate Arab-owned land and latest statistics indicate that more than 94 per cent of the total land originally owned by Arabs has now been seized by the Israelis, Mr. Dudin said.

In 1949, 84 per cent of land around Jerusalem was owned by the Arab population and in 1918 only four per cent of the population were Jews, the minister noted.

Referring to the situation in the holy places, the minister said that Israeli authorities have been working relentlessly to carry out a plan to demolish the Dome of the Rock and Al Aqsa Mosque. He went on to say that they have

paved the way for this act by demolishing Al Maghariba gate in the wall around the holy city of Jerusalem next to Al Aqsa Mosque in addition to demolishing Arab homes in the vicinity. There has also been excavation work around and under the holy Islamic shrine and an arson against Al Aqsa in August 1985 which was followed by several other criminal actions against the holy places, Mr. Dudin continued.

The minister also referred to the demolition and burning of the Baptist church in 1982 and the act of sacrilege in the Greek Orthodox church in Jerusalem by Jewish extremists as well as the continued harassment of Islamic and Christian religious men in the city.

Going on to review the economic situation in Jerusalem, the minister said the Israeli authorities have introduced a number of measures designed to liquidate Arab economic infrastructure in an attempt to force the Arab citizens to be totally dependent on Israel's economy. The authorities have closed Arab banks, imposed the Israeli currency and heavy taxes on Arab residents and closed

down Arab social and medical centres and hospitals, he said. In addition, the minister added, the Israelis are continuing their drive to detain, torture and deport Arab citizens of Jerusalem.

On Jordan's role to counter these Israeli measures, the minister said that the Kingdom has been extending help to Arab residents to enable them to maintain the Arab character of their holy city. Jordan also continues to extend material and moral support for educational institutions in Jerusalem and the economic and social and health centres in the city in order to maintain the city's Arab identity.

He said that on the international level, Jordan has been exposing Israel's violations and arbitrary measures to the world and has been trying all possible means to thwart Israel's measures aimed at changing the character of Jerusalem and its holy places.

## Abu Qoura returns from international peace talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Chairman of the Jordan National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS) Ahmad Abu Qoura returned to Amman on Saturday after taking part in an international peace conference which concluded in San Rimo on Sept. 6.

Dr. Abu Qoura told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that he opened the San Rimo conference with a speech saying that the present arsenal of nuclear weapons is enough to destroy the world fifty times over and that about \$2 million is spent each minute on arms.



An Israeli soldier questions two Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories (Photo: Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs)

1967.

### Israeli cabinet

In a review of the Israeli cabinet, parties and Knesset, special attention is given to religious parties, apparently because they are perceived as particularly threatening. Kach is listed, with special mention of its clenched fist symbol. Shas leader Rabbi Yitzhak Peretz is termed politically extremist as well as other politicians and publications and their stance.

### A troubled economy

After a section on Israel's troubled economy—U.S. aid to Israel and the "new shekel" currency, the publication discusses Israeli settlers in the territories. A special section reviews this year's Tehqqa party convention, focusing on calls by party leaders for the eviction of Palestinians from the West Bank and the annexation of the area to Israel. Another chapter discussed discriminatory legal practices in the territories, where Jews are immune to laws applying to Arabs, and Israelis are not tried for offenses in Arab courts. The chapter is illustrated with a photo

of Meir Kahane clutching an Uzi Israeli machine gun in the West Bank.

Israeli settlements and land deals in the areas are also reviewed in detail. A chapter of the subject includes a digest of land fraud cases reported in the press, and a list of Arab and Jewish land brokers in the occupied territories.

The publication concludes with a chronological list of Israeli "collective punishments" in the occupied territories.

A list documents Israeli confiscation of lands in various parts of the occupied territories and another chart shows the population and sizes of Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan and the West Bank.

The text of the Feb. 11, 1985 agreement on a common negotiating strategy between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation is printed in bold letters.

The editor's introduction concludes with his hope that the publication would contribute to the enlightenment of concerned people in both the West and East Banks "so as the West Bank does not remain a permanent residence for the occupation and the East Bank a passage for aggression."

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# Plans take shape for health spa on Dead Sea shore

By Najwa Najjar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

exercises or for relaxation and floating in the water's minerals.

AMMAN — Nestled between the hills of Palestine and Moab lies the Salfand Village Health Centre. The steep mountains, rocky hills, hidden valleys and canyons of the Dead Sea's eastern shore provide an ideal atmosphere for treating a rather unpleasant skin disease, psoriasis. Nabih Nazzal and Sons have embarked on building the first medical complex specialising in the treatment of this disease in Jordan.

Psoriasis patients suffer from persistent red patches covered with white scales on their bodies and the condition is a result of a non-infectious, nervous condition associated with a lack of sunshine. Presently, two per cent of the world's population are known to suffer from psoriasis.

Salfand village offers a natural treatment, as opposed to creams and antibiotics, for psoriasis patients. The Dead Sea is endowed with a rare combination of healing properties. As it is a spring fed basin with no exit, salts have accumulated in the Dead Sea and it has the highest concentration of salts of any other large body of water.

## Mineral salts

The concentration of bromine in the Dead Sea is 50 times greater than in the ocean. Excessive evaporation produces a mist above the water which contains a large quantity of bromine, proven to have a soothing effect on the human nervous system. It has also been established that patients suffering from psoriasis have a lower than average concentration of bromine in their bodies.

Scientists have proposed that the comparatively low amount of sodium chloride and high proportion of potassium and magnesium ions in the water may have therapeutic effects.

Magnesium, potassium and bromine comprise approximately 13 per cent of the ionic composition of the surface water and are largely responsible for the bitter taste and greasy feel of the water.

Since the Dead Sea's salinity is ten times higher than that of the ocean, it is virtually impossible to drown and patients will use this buoyancy for physiotherapeutic

## Mud

The centre will also make use of the mud along the shore. The mud has absorbed salts and minerals from the sea, is rich in organic content and can be applied to the body as a means of treatment. The patient can enjoy the benefits of the Dead Sea and the sunshine, since the high atmospheric pressure in the region reduces the effects of the sun's ultra-violet rays.

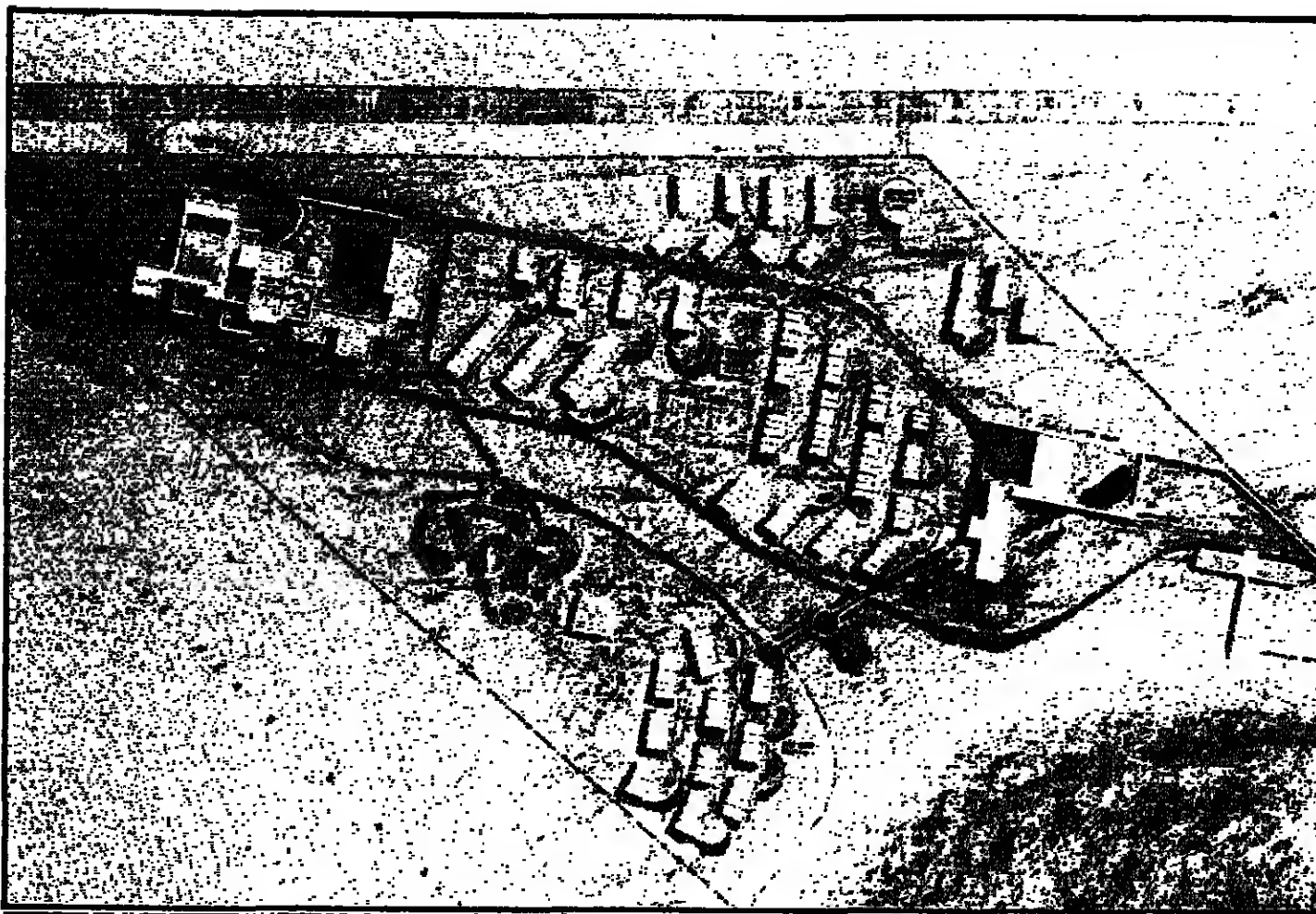
The idea to set up a centre to treat psoriasis was conceived by Nabih Nazzal and Sons. For two years they have been conducting feasibility studies, making government contracts and marketing the project, according to Mr. Michael Nazzal, the managing director of Nazzal and Sons. The government has found the project to be feasible and it is strongly supported by the Ministry of Tourism, the Jordan Valley Authority and the Land and Survey Department, said Mr. Nasri Atalla the director General of the Tourism Authority at the Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism.

The government has leased 42 dunums of land to Nazzal and Sons for 15 years and the contract is renewable four times for a ten-year period, said Mr. Nazzal. The government has agreed to be responsible for building the infrastructure, noted Mr. Atalla.

Working in cooperation with the management are the Munich-based Middle East Tourist Management company and Belgium's Restobel. Two foreign companies in the joint venture have made arrangements with West Germany, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries to guarantee a 70 per cent room occupancy over a three year period, said Mr. Nazzal.

## Accommodation and recreation facilities

Patients will be accommodated in five and four star rooms, bungalows and studios and there will be a youth hostel to house up to 50 youngsters. Rates will range from \$2000 to 3500 according to the standard of accommodation. The fee includes airfare, 26 days of treatment, full board and access to all facilities.

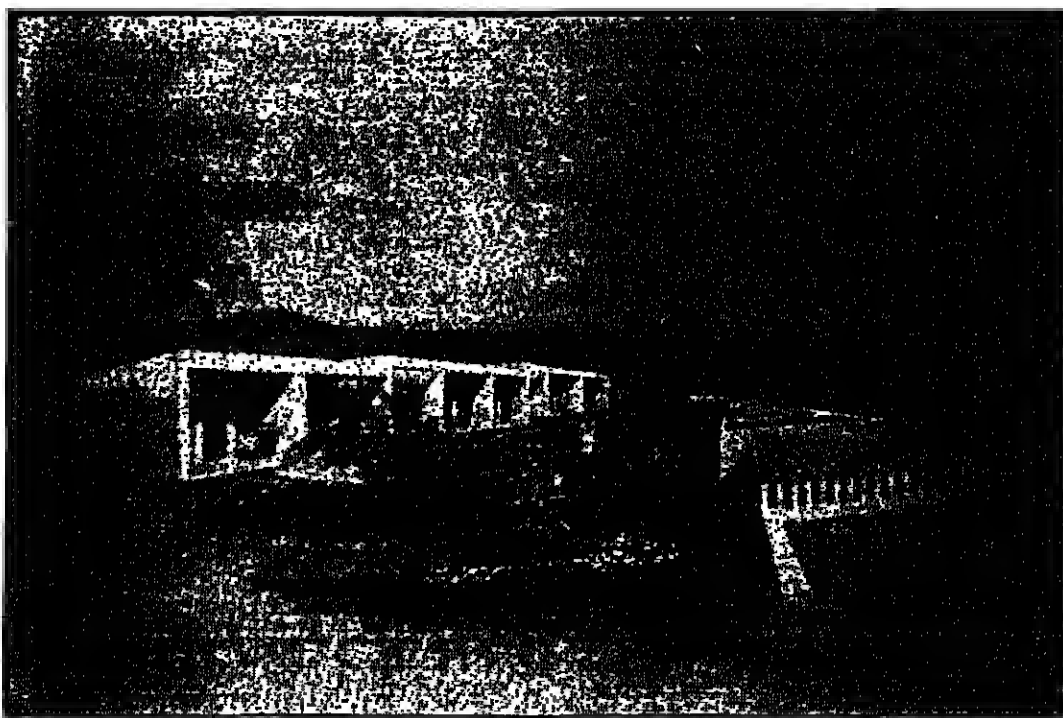


Design plans for the Salfand Village Health Centre on the shores of the Dead Sea (J.T. file photos)

A complete clinic will be manned 24 hours daily. All accommodation and recreational services will be provided including restaurants, coffee shops, lounges, shopping centres, mini golf, tennis, squash, volleyball, basketball courts, swimming pools, a solarium and gardens. Also in the designs are plans to build a sewerage treatment plant.

During the patient's stay, the management will arrange tours to historical sites in Jordan while the hot springs in Zarka and mineral waters at the Ma'an centre will be available for use by patients, said Mr. Nazzal.

Although no cases of psoriasis have been recorded in the Kingdom, Jordanians will be encouraged to use the complex and the facilities at reduced prices. In September this year, tenders will be issued to local companies to begin work. The JD 5 million project will be financed by local financial institutions and is expected to be completed by Spring 1987, according to Mr. Nazzal.



## Panda Habibi's Corner

### Stop the squeeze at schools

MOST social conversations these days tend to revolve around a vital topic; schools and nurseries. Some parents like to talk about their children's new school compared to the old whilst others discuss the standard of education of the school where their children are studying, the facilities and extra-curricular activities offered etc, etc.

In almost every case the underlying tone is one of disappointment since it is rare that parents find everything they desire for their children at one school or nursery. This is natural anywhere in the world, but there are certain other factors to be noted. First of all, and this applies to both schools as well as nurseries, is that the number of students in each class keep on increasing and parents are surprised to find at the beginning of the school year that 25 students are squeezed into a classroom meant for 15.

The reason for the schools' tendency to admit as many students as possible is simple; more students mean more fees which in turn helps the institutions pay higher salaries to the teachers to ensure their continued services and dissuade them from leaving the school for better prospects. Some institutions make public claims that under no circumstances would they admit more than 15 students to each class. One of these institutions I know of is a kindergarten, but I counted 30 children in a classroom while the announced figure was 17.

It is not a big deal or catastrophic to accommodate 25 students in one classroom as long as the room is big enough and the teacher is smart and efficient enough to cope with them. But, unfortunately, the situations at certain schools are catastrophic indeed. The children have barely enough room to move their legs and the effect of the students being uncomfortable extends to the teacher too.

Furthermore, some schools use glassed-in verandas as classrooms. The children are exposed to the sun in the heat of summer and freeze in the chills of winter; that is, not to mention rain water leaking through the windows.

Schools must be classified, somewhat similar to the lines that classify hotels, and their fees should be fixed in direct relation to the quality of facilities they offer and the number of students they accept. People should not be allowed to make schools and nurseries full-fledged profit-oriented commercial institutions with no regard for the hardships the innocent children are forced to undergo in classrooms filled to the brim.

## Voice control for airliners possible in a few years

By Chris Peterson  
Reuters

LONDON — Airline pilots could be controlling their aircraft by voice commands rather than manual operations within a few years, according to scientists at Britain's Royal Aircraft Establishment (RAE) in Farnborough.

The scientists are developing a sophisticated voice control system for use in the European Fighter Aircraft (EFA), which is due to go into service around 1995.

But research has shown that a far simpler system could be developed earlier and used in civil airliners. RAE has already equipped various military and civil test aircraft with a voice command system.

Researchers in France and the United States have also been looking into the possibilities of

voice-activated systems, but aviation industry sources said this was the first time scientists had indicated they could produce a unit for civilian passenger aircraft.

RAE scientist Graham White said: "Research has indicated that human beings are quicker and make fewer errors when using speech than when operating keyboards."

The scientists feel that a civilian pilot would need a less sophisticated system than his military counterpart — for example, the equipment would not need the ability to recognise its "master's voice" under the psychological strain and G-stresses encountered in combat conditions.

They said the move towards having only two crew members in the cockpit of most civil airliners would speed up the introduction of voice controls.

## BEACON BUSINESS HANDBOOKS



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There is then a full alphabetical listing of all companies by area, giving names of key personnel, classes of insurance handled, branch details, agents etc.

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NEW IN 1987: The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan will be added.



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After some general 'travellers' tips' and a chapter of useful Arabic phrases and expressions, there are two new sections: airlines flying to the Gulf with frequencies and destinations and a guide to exhibitions and conferences during 1986.

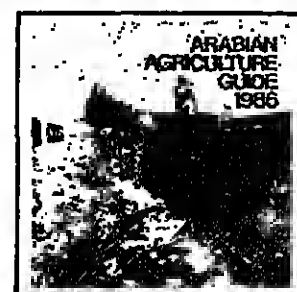
Each country or regional section starts with an introduction to the State: geography, population, capital city, economy and government, passport and visa requirements, customs and entry procedure, currency, business hours and public holidays, language, electricity current and health requirements.

This is followed by the Hotel reference section, the main hotel entries, giving postal address, location, key personnel by name, accommodation and rates, meeting and conference facilities, restaurant and specialties, then the Car Hire entries, Airport information, Taxi Information and Airline information.

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"Especially useful to the itinerant businessman". — Arab Times.

NEW IN 1987 GUIDE: Restaurant and Travel Agent Guide + Special Features on Aqaba; Publication Dec. 1986.



### Arabian Agriculture Guide 1986

The Guide starts with a description of the ministries and other public bodies concerned with agricultural development. This is followed by a series of articles by local and international experts on such topics as *The Role of the Private Sector*, *Agricultural Insurance*, *Irrigation and Water*.

The reference section consists of a comprehensive alphabetical listing of over 800 companies involved in every conceivable aspect of agriculture, a classified listing of products and services, a brand index and a general index. English/Arabic.

2nd edition, completely revised and updated, 240 pages, paperback. March 1986. "Guide gives vital farm information". — Arab News.



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The key reference book for companies wishing to move goods to, within or out of the Gulf States. The sixth edition starts with a shipping lines index and map and contains further improvements to make it even more valuable to user companies, such as brand new and up-to-date articles on *Ship Support Services in the Gulf*, *Middle East Road Haulage*, as well as an *Air Cargo Index*. Ports now have their own section at the front of the book. The country sections, are divided into *Air Transport*, *Sea Transport*, *Land Transport* and *Clearing, Forwarding and Storage*. Within each part there is an alphabetical listing of companies active in all fields of that type of transport. Each section has a comprehensive services index listing.

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## Leconte, Graf win in world tennis

GENEVA (R) — France's Henri Leconte beat his Davis Cup team-mate Thierry Tulasne 7-5, 6-3 yesterday in the final of the Geneva Grand Prix Tennis Tournament.

The French number two, who had cruised into the final with straight set wins, started lethargically dropping his opening service game.

But he stormed back to break Tulasne's service in the sixth game and broke service again in the 12th game to take the set in 41 minutes.

After a struggle to hold his service at the start of the second set, top-seeded Leconte moved into top gear. He broke his opponent's service in the sixth game with some sparkling net play helped by two Tulasne double faults.

Serving for the match and the \$40,600 winner's cheque, Leconte crowned a scintillating

display of attacking tennis with another perfectly executed overhead smash.

### Graf defeats Maleeva

In Tokyo, Steffi Graf of West Germany, keeping her opponent on the run with powerful ground strokes, beat Manuela Maleeva of Bulgaria 6-4, 6-2 and won the \$300,000 Pan Pacific Open Tennis Tournament. Japan's richest women's tennis tournament.

Graf, ranked third in the world and the no. 1 seed, won \$47,000. Maleeva, ranked ninth in the world and the second seed, received \$22,000 for second place.

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### Pond wins Manx Rally

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man (AP) — Local resident Tony Pond won the Manx Rally, the final event of the Shell Oil's RAC Open Championship, while 26-year-old Mark Lovell became the youngest ever winner of the overall drivers' championship with 67 points. Pond had held the lead in his MG Metro 6R4 from the second of the rally's 30 special stages and won in a time of three hours, 26 minutes, 50 seconds. Welshman David Llewellyn was second in a similar MG Metro with fellow Briton Lovell third in his Ford RS200. Second in the overall table was Russell Brookes, with 57 points, with Llewellyn third on 55 and Jimmy McRae fourth.

### U.S.-Chinese rafters quit

PEKING (R) — A just-rescued Chinese-American rafting team has called off its expedition down China's treacherous Yangtze River after a series of disasters including a death, the Workers' Daily said yesterday. It quoted team leader Ken Warren as saying that the expedition had ended and the seven surviving U.S. members would leave the Central Province of Sichuan for home soon.

### U.S. wins thrilling jumpoff

CALGARY, Alberta (R) — A U.S. equestrian team beat Britain by nine one-hundredths of a second in a thrilling jumpoff to win the Nations Cup event at the Spruce Meadows Masters Showjumping Tournament. This was the 10th event in the Nations Cup series, but the standings were unaffected as Britain still held an unbeatable lead with 39 points. West Germany had 36 and France 34.

### China wins women's volleyball title

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP) — China beat Cuba 3-1 to retain the Women's World Volleyball Championship Title it won four years ago at Lima. China easily dispatched its opponent in the first set despite several spoiled serves by Yan Liang. The Cubans, playing some fine volleyball, were subdued in 22 minutes.

## Barcelona bids for 1992 summer Olympics

By Francois Raitberger  
Reuter

BARCELONA — Barcelona is confident that Spain's fourth bid to host the summer Olympics will bring the world's athletes to the Mediterranean in 1992.

Officials at the city's Olympic office believe they gained a decisive lead by applying in 1981, before the profitable 1984 Los Angeles games lured six other cities to bid. One of the six — New Delhi — withdrew its candidacy, leaving Amsterdam, Belgrade, Birmingham, Brisbane and Paris as the contenders along with Barcelona.

"We have been working for five years. Our plans and preparations are more complete than those of our rivals," architect Lluís Milla Serra, head of facilities at the Olympic office, said.

With most Olympic facilities either already in existence or being worked on, local officials believe Barcelona is favourite to be awarded the games at the Lausanne meeting of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) on October 17.

But as other cities step up their campaign, a touch of anxiety shows as they ask visitors: "How do you think we are placed?"

Pasqual Maragall, the 45-year-old socialist mayor of the bustling Catalan capital of 3.5 million stretching between the sea and the foothills of the Pyrenees, told Reuters that Barcelona's assets were its modern facilities, compact size and Mediterranean climate.

But some were double-edged. Short distances allowed easy shuttle transport between Olympic facilities, but density also caused some traffic congestion.

Good weather was ensured, but heat might be a problem in the July 26 to August 9 period proposed for the games. A small Catalan separatist

group dormant for two years, Terra Lliure (Free Land), has sprung back to life to oppose Barcelona's Olympic bid. Over the past two weeks, it has staged two minor attacks and bombed two banks giving financial backing to the promotion campaign. The group has not stated why it opposes Barcelona's bid.

Spain is beset by attacks by separatist guerrillas waging a bloody 18-year-old war for Basque independence. But Maragall noted that Catalonia was not affected and ETA (Basque Homeland and Freedom) had not disrupted sports events staged in Spain, such as the Soccer World Cup in 1982 or the World Basketball and Swimming Championships this year.

He said Barcelona was talking to Western Europe's most sophisticated security firms and could guarantee security during the games.

Spain's three earlier bids were for the 1924, 1936 and 1972 games.

The 1992 games will coincide with a World Fair in Seville to mark the 500th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of America.

The head of the IOC, Juan Antonio Samaranch, is a native of Barcelona, but has said he will remain neutral in the October vote.

The bid was supported by all political parties in the Spanish parliament. King Juan Carlos was appointed honorary president of the Olympic bid committee which received full backing from the central government despite traditional rivalry between Madrid and nationalistic Catalonia.

About 60,000 volunteers, half of them from Catalonia, have registered to help during the games. Some worked up to 10 hours a day through the summer for the promotion of the city's bid. Barcelona officials who have

carefully studied the history of the last five games and closely watched the financial success of Los Angeles are convinced that an army of volunteers is the key to profitability.

Maragall, chairman of the Olympic bid committee, said the organising committee (COJO) would run the games on a \$667-million budget paid for mainly by television rights, state contributions and income from lottery, sale of special coins and stamps.

State and local government funds together with private investment would provide a further \$440 million to be spent on facilities.

The Baroque outer wall of the 1929 Montjuic Stadium stands as an empty shell as workers blast the rocky ground to make it 11 metres deeper and turn it into a modern

80,000-capacity athletics stadium. Work has started on a 17,000-capacity sports palace designed by Japanese architect Arata Isozaki for gymnastics, basketball and volleyball, and will start this year on another complex designed by Catalan Ricardo Bofill.

Cycling would take place at a modern stadium built for the 1984 World Championship. The 120,000-seat Nou Camp Stadium would be the main soccer area and boxing would be staged in a vast bullring.

A hall built for the 1929 World Fair near the Montjuic Stadium would house press facilities.

Millet I Serra said the 15,000-bed village to be built on an old industrial estate could change the face of Barcelona by opening a large beach area now cut off from the city by a little used railway track.

## Gonzalez, Puica win in Fifth Avenue mile

NEW YORK (R) — Jose-Luis Gonzalez of Spain and Marica Puica of Romania won the men's and women's one-mile road races down Manhattan's Fifth Avenue.

Gonzalez finished in three minutes 53.52 seconds, ahead of John Walker of New Zealand, who was timed in 3:54.13. Another Spaniard, Jose Abascal, was third in 3:54.49.

Gonzalez passed both Walker and Abascal, who had run neck and neck for much of the race, in the final two blocks of the 20-block race.

In the women's elite mile, Puica set a new course record with a time of 4:19.48, breaking the old mark of 4:22.66 established by Britain's Wendy Sly in 1983.

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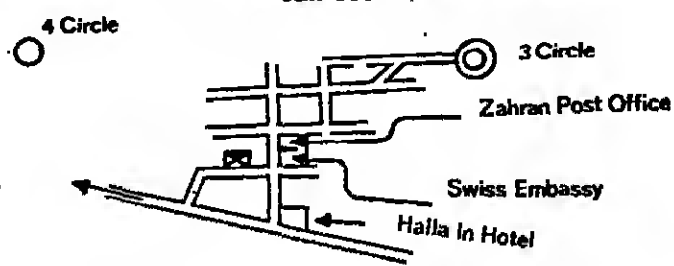
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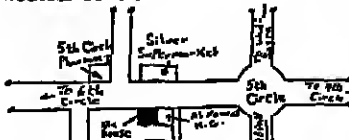
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The United States Agency for International Development has made a loan to Jordan for the construction of water and sewer networks in Zarqa. Two of the contracts to be financed from the loan will be tendered soon. One contract consist of 9.2 km of water lines and 22 km of sewers and the other contract consists of 10 km of water lines and 35 km of sewers.

The Water Authority invites interested contractors from Jordan and from USAID Geographic Code 941 countries to submit qualifying information pertaining to their experience and financial status, on form available at the authority, to the undersigned at WAJ headquarters before noon local time on Tuesday 30 September 1986. Contractors who qualify will be invited to purchase the tender documents.

Interested firms may obtain prequalification forms from:  
Water Authority, Nablus Street, Jabal Hussein P.O. Box 2412, Amman  
Tel. 666111, Telex 22439 WAJ JO.

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## Indian bank stresses need to adjust trade gap

NEW DELHI (AP) — India needs to increase exports and curb imports if it is to meet the goals in Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's five-year economic plan, the central bank said last week.

The Reserve Bank of India in its annual report called for "a fresh look" at the plan's balance-of-payments projections in view of the nation's widening trade deficit.

India's trade deficit, which hovered around \$5 billion rupees (\$4.4 billion) a year from 1980-85, grew to nearly 80 billion rupees (\$6.4 billion) in the fiscal year ended on March 31.

This would seem to underline the need to strengthen our efforts considerably to increase exports, in view of the none-too-bright prospects for concessional aid, the diminished prospects of remittances from abroad and the likelihood of a rise in imports of non-bulk items," the summary

said. India faces foreign-exchange pressures because its income from exports does not keep pace with spending for imported goods needed to build a more-advanced economy.

The five-year plan adopted by the Gandhi government late last year calls for total public and private investment of 3.22 trillion rupees (\$257.9 billion) through 1990. It assumes five per cent annual economic growth and stable export growth.

The Reserve Bank noted that exports, by volume, rose less than half of the 6.8 per cent targeted increase for the year. Imports, meanwhile rose sharply.

It urged "redoubled efforts at efficient import substitution," which is domestic production of goods currently purchased outside the country, and "vigorous implementation of policies for increasing exports."

## Nakasone urges more aid

TOKYO (R) — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Saturday urged the ministry of finance to boost Japanese aid to developing countries and speed up the liberalisation of domestic markets.

Mr. Nakasone met two senior officials of the ministry and called for a greater contribution to the funds of the International Development Association (IDA), a ministry spokesman said.

"Japan should work to take on as much responsibility internationally as possible," Mr. Nakasone told visiting officials. The World Bank has said it wants a further \$12 billion from major industrial countries for the IDA, which provides developing countries with extremely long-term loans at minimal interest rates.

Japan often has been criticised by trading partners for not spending enough on aid although it has the world's second largest economy and a trade surplus expected to exceed \$80 billion this year.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### AMF lends Morocco \$32 million

ABU DHABI (R) — The Arab Monetary Fund (AMF) has granted Morocco two loans worth a total of \$32 million for trade and financial assistance, the Emirates News Agency WAM reported Saturday. The first loan, worth 6.25 million Arab Accounting Dinars (AADs) (\$22.5 million) is to support a Moroccan financial recovery programme. The second, for 2.5 million AADs (\$9.5 million) is to finance trade with other Arab states. The loans bring Morocco's total debts to the AMF to \$180 million, the agency said. The Abu Dhabi-based AMF was set up in 1977 along the lines of the International Monetary Fund to provide assistance to poorer Arab states.

### China to produce cheap cars in 90s

PEKING (R) — China plans to produce 300,000 small cars a year for sale to individuals in the 1990s, an official newspaper, China Advertiser, said last week. They would have engines ranging from 600cc to 1,000cc and be priced between 5,000 and 6,000 yuan (\$1,400 and \$1,700). The cars would carry two adults and a child and have a top speed of 70 to 80 KPH. The newspaper said three military factories are carrying out experiments on producing the 600cc model. Very few individuals in China own a car.

### Italians to build shoe factory in USSR

NICOSIA (AP) — The Soviet Union has signed an agreement worth 100 million Italian lire (\$60 million) with an Italian company to build a shoe factory in the Soviet Union. It was announced here last week. The announcement came from the Nicosia firm handling the public relations of the London-based London Forfaring Co., which arranged financing for the project. The deal between the Soviet institute Soyuzveshchimport and the Italian Italmachine Ediliter consortium is believed to be the biggest contract signed this year between the two countries, the announcement said. Capital repayments are scheduled over eight years. The financing in the form of a buyer's credit facility in U.S. dollars was arranged by London finance SPA of Milan, and lead managed by its parent company, London Forfaring Co. of London.

### World Bank lends Dhaka \$30 million

WASHINGTON (AP) — The World Bank has announced a \$30 million loan to Bangladesh for improving the water supply and sewers in Dhaka, the capital. Last year, Dhaka had a population of 3.5 million and is expected to reach eight million by the end of the century. The project will eventually help \$60,000, of whom most have incomes that average less than \$91 a year. This will be the bank's third credit for the project, to which it has already lent \$33.5 million. Like the others, this one is for 50 years, including a 10-year grace period during which only interest at less than one per cent a year will be collected.

### Venezuela expands Western investments

CARACAS (AP) — The state-owned oil firm Petroleos De Venezuela (PDVSA) will sign an agreement Monday to buy half of Citgo Petroleum Co. from the U.S. Southland Corp., Energy and Mines Minister Arturo Hernandez Grisanti said last week. The accord is PDVSA's third joint venture and is in line with its policy of associating with firms in its major foreign markets to assure sales and improve earnings. Along with joint ventures with the West German refiner Veba Del and the Swedish asphalt-maker Nynas Petroleum, the Citgo deal will enable PDVSA to sell around 20 per cent of total daily exports to associated firms. The company is also negotiating to buy into the U.S. firm Champion Petroleum. Talks with Steuart Petroleum, another U.S. refiner, failed earlier this year when Steuart pulled out.

### Philippine minister criticises IMF

BANGKOK, Thailand (AP) — The economic planning minister of the Philippines criticised the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for imposing stringent austerity programmes that she said exacted heavy economic and social costs on debtor nations. "The enormous efforts to reorder economies, improve efficiency and increase exports have proved inadequate in the face of the adverse international economic environment," said Mrs. Solita C. Monsod. Mrs. Monsod said the IMF conditions for loans had "exacted a heavy toll" on the economic growth of developing countries.

## Developing countries to emphasise debt-trade link at GATT meeting

PUNTA DEL ESTE, Uruguay (Agencies) — Despite lower interest rates and easier repayment terms, debtor countries need major improvements in trade relations to pay their debts and will stress this point during world trade talks here this week, Uruguay's foreign minister said Saturday.

"Trade is the key to the debt issue. It is not enough just to bring down interest rates and stretch out repayments," Mr. Enrique Iglesias told a news conference.

Mr. Iglesias, who is chairman of this week's ministerial talks as well as secretary of the Cartagena Group of 11 Latin American debtor nations, acknowledged that important advances had been achieved this year in solving the debt problem.

But he said that debtor countries still face protectionism in their natural markets.

"If we have access to markets the debt problem will become just one of cash flow," he said, adding that, "we intend to make this point most strongly during the GATT meeting."

He said that Uruguay, as present chairman of the Cartagena Group, will make a presentation on the debt issue during the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) conference.

Uruguayan President Julio Sanguinetti will stress the point during his opening address to the ministerial meeting of the 92-nation GATT Monday at this Uruguayan Atlantic coast resort.

After the International Monetary Fund (IMF) meeting in Washington later this month, the Cartagena Group will meet to review the results of the GATT meeting, Mr. Iglesias said, adding that the venue had not yet been determined.

The Cartagena Group last met in February in Punta Del Este, where it agreed to take steps to limit a net outflow of resources from the region, which amounted to \$100 billion over the last four years.

Latin America, which owes around \$370 billion of the Third World's total foreign debt of around \$800 billion, has in common with other developing nations undergone a serious decline in its terms of trade since the 1970s, Mr. Iglesias said.

Sharp drops in most commodities prices and a slow recovery in the world economy have brought major problems for debtor countries in servicing their obligations.

Last year, the region's exports dropped \$5 billion to \$93 billion and between 1980-85 its terms of trade declined by 17 per cent, according to United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) figures.

In the context of these GATT talks, Mr. Iglesias said developing countries want to see less protectionist moves in industrial countries, with a rollback of existing practices a major goal.

In general terms, they also want to have the issue of services better defined before agreeing to include it in the forthcoming GATT round

next decade of world trade, a decade that will carry the United States and world into an unparalleled era of growth and prosperity," Mr. Reagan said.

The last round of talks was held in Tokyo in the mid-1970s. Since then, the U.S. trade deficit has soared toward a record \$170 billion.

### U.S. does not want 'half a loaf'

The U.S. determination to implement adjustments in world trade was affirmed earlier by trade representative, Mr. Clayton Yeutter who said he would walk away from Punta Del Este if GATT failed to agree on America's four priority items for a new round of trade talks.

"I'm not going to come home with half a loaf," he added.

He said he wanted the delegates from 92 nations to reach a substantive agreement on ways to end subsidies on agricultural trade and on three other items.

These included an end to piracy in so-called intellectual property such as patents and copyrights, a cut in barriers to trade in services such as insurance and banking and an improvement in the international flow of investment funds.

Mr. Yeutter also said he wanted new firm ways of settling GATT disputes, which often go on inconclusively for 10 years or more.

He originally said this was a "must" item for the talks, but later amended his position to say that, while it was of immense importance, "it's not in the category of an imperative."

Mr. Yeutter said of the four: "These are our big-ticket priorities. We will not abandon any of them and will be willing to walk away from a new round if we don't get satisfactory language (in the GATT final statement)."

The talks to open a new global round of trade negotiations, expected to last several years, would be meaningless unless the

items were included, Mr. Yeutter has said in speeches and in remarks to reporters.

If there was no agreement, he said, he would try to hold parallel talks or meet separately with one or a group of nations to reach agreements on the five items.

The U.S. negotiators are expected to tell the other delegations, in effect, that if they did not cooperate in trying to liberalise world trade, it was likely Congress would pass legislation closing many U.S. markets to their exports.

Mr. Yeutter said he expects tough fights at Punta Del Este on several issues, citing agriculture, trade in services and foreign investments as particularly contentious items.

He has repeatedly said nations were pouring billions of dollars into farm export subsidies at a time when there was overproduction of food, and the world could not buy it all.

He wants the subsidies phased out in perhaps a decade, but faces opposition from the European Community (EC) — chiefly France — which wants a slower approach to any subsidy-ending effort.

Mr. Yeutter is also opposed by a group of 14 other nations which have little or no export subsidies. The 14, led by Australia and Canada, want an even quicker end to subsidies.

The EC has announced that it will not accept other countries using the world trade talks to single out its controversial agricultural policy for attack.

External Affairs Commissioner Willy De Clercq said the ministerial meeting of GATT to launch a new round of talks must recognise that most countries produced some form of subsidy for their farmers.

Mr. De Clercq said the Community has had always been willing to discuss agriculture in the new round but also wanted other subsidy programmes in other countries to be discussed.

## Debt burden of \$130b hinders Arab progress

ABU DHABI (OPECNA) — Arab countries are suffering under a combined foreign debt burden of \$130 billion, which is seriously hindering their economic development, an Arab League official was quoted as saying last week.

Dr. Abdul Hassan Zalzalah, Arab League assistant secretary general for economic affairs, told the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) that only a relatively tiny proportion of the borrowing had been used to set up productive industries.

He blamed the problem on a lack of coordinated economic policies among Arab states, which was responsible for their continued subordination to foreign economic powers.

Dr. Zalzalah called for Arab financing institutions to take a

greater role in promoting productive projects and industrial development to help the Arab World attain self-reliance.

He also proposed the creation of a common Arab commodity market to protect the products of Arab joint ventures against foreign competition.

The Arab League official dismissed the theory that economic growth in the industrialised countries would automatically filter down to the developing nations, pointing out that often what was passed on were economic ills like inflation and recession.

Dr. Zalzalah also pointed out that the decline in world oil prices earlier this year should not be blamed on "the mechanism of the market" but rather on foreign influences.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

### FORECAST FOR MONDAY, SEPT. 15, 1986

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Some confusion today exists in relation to other persons. Make sure you come to a clear understanding. Put some progressive and interesting ideas into motion.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Use tact in dealing with influential people. The evening looks good for enjoying friends' company.

**Taurus (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Be more modern in handling credit and career affairs and you get far better results than usual.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** It would be wise not to take on any added obligations today. If your mate is away, enjoy new activities.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21)** Your partner may want you to do something that is not to your best interests, so oppose this.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 23)** Plan how to get modern associates to assist you more. Don't get bogged down with your own work.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Get into the interests that bring greater progress. Be more cooperative with your associates.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 23)** Study your finest talents and make the most of them. Entertaining looks good, but don't do it in the home.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Be sure you are careful in writings and state your true meaning. Take time out to improve your home.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Take care you are not being fooled in some practical matter and be sure to get your ideas across to others.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Your ideas may not seem to be so good, but those who are practical can help you put them across.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Don't permit personal anxiety to keep you from accomplishing profitable outside matters well.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Avoid one who has a strange idea to put forth to you. Be with the person you most admire.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ...** he or she will be most alert to whatever is happening around him, or her, and will understand modern inventions and ideas. Your progeny should have a fine education that can add considerably to the natural talents. One who will have some unusual traits.

## THE Daily Crossword by Joanne Wilson

**ACROSS**

- 1 Distinct abbr.
- 2 John Jacob abbr.
- 3 Polite
- 4 Kind of school abbr.
- 5 Reformed (with ESA)
- 6 Acknowledged
- 7 Bear's river
- 8 Actors' abbr.
- 9 Auspicious
- 10 Hockey rink
- 11 Division
- 12 Laundry families
- 13 Surfeit
- 14 Usher
- 15 Scale group
- 16 Torus
- 17 Timetable abbr.
- 18 Choir
- 19 Genuflect
- 20 Erase
- 21 Cupidity
- 22 Son of Isaac
- 23 Friendship
- 24 — Abba
- 25 Doctress
- 26 Carrot-tops
- 27 Single voice
- 28 Cowardness
- 29 Mince
- 30 "My kingdom for —"
- 31 Prude
- 32 Horse
- 33 Killed again
- 34 Sanson city
- 35 — brava
- 36 See 15A
- 37 Sincere item
- 38 Rotor
- 39 Dated
- 40 Slaughter

**DOWN**

- 1 Pand
- 2 Sound
- 3 Unusually
- 4 Light bag
- 5 Bala exp.
- 6 Expecting
- 7 Clavied
- 8 Wherry
- 9 Baseball's Mel
- 10 Gathered grain
- 11 Singly voice
- 12 Really eager
- 13 Cooper negative
- 14 Sheepfold residents
- 15 Holy men
- 16 — and pinion
- 17 Withered: var.
- 18 — vessel (thermo)
- 19 — backward
- 20 — in your flight
- 21 Speedy
- 22 Orchestra section
- 23 Odin was their leader
- 24 Tuff
- 25 Squid's areas
- 26 Rode O —
- 27 Tanous
- 28 In question
- 29 Handwriting
- 30 Gey, sound
- 31 Louth
- 32 Elaborate
- 33 "Tidy" (Albee play)
- 34 Asian nanny
- 35 Vigorous sign
- 36 Subtleties border
- 37 Obscure
- 38 Dendritic direction
- 39 Chinese: pret.
- 40 Hash house
- 41 Vigorous sign
- 42 Subtleties border
- 43 Location of the cochlea

### Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

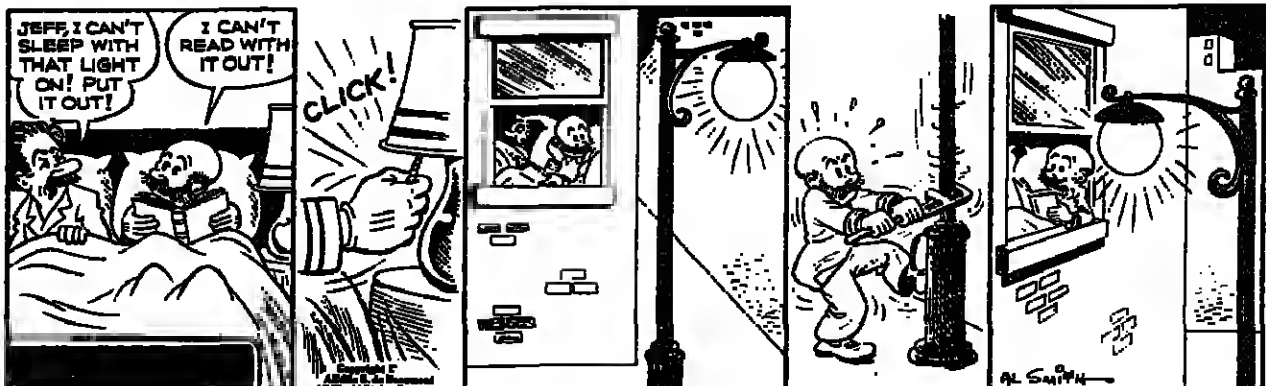
ACROSS: 1. BETA PERDIA ELIAN, 2. ELITE PROSE LOBO, 3. BINGINGTIRIMINO, 4. SATIN SERIA TINY, 5. SCOT NEST, 6. NAIR UPON DEARON, 7. EWE BERNET, 8. BALKINGTIRIMINO, 9. VILLAGE BUTTLE LIFE, 10. OTTAKING VILIAN SIS, 11. PUPS PAUL, 12. RITA ERLE REARS, 13. INSURVENTHREAVEN, 14. ACIS AGOIS SLIME, 15. LAIT PERRE ESTIE.

DOWN: 1. Fand, 2. Sound, 3. Unusually, 4. Light bag, 5. Bala exp., 6. Expecting, 7. Clavied, 8. Wherry, 9. Baseball's Mel, 10. Gathered grain, 11. Singly voice, 12. Really eager, 13. Cooper negative, 14. Sheepfold residents, 15. Holy men, 16. — and pinion, 17. Withered: var., 18. — vessel (thermo), 19. — backward, 20. — in your flight, 21. Speedy, 22. Orchestra section, 23. Odin was their leader, 24. Tuff, 25. Squid's areas, 26. Rode O —, 27. Tanous, 28. In question, 29. Handwriting, 30. Gey, sound, 31. Louth, 32. Elaborate, 33. "Tidy" (Albee play), 34. Asian nanny, 35. Vigorous sign, 36. Subtleties border, 37. Obscure, 38. Dendritic direction, 39. Chinese: pret., 40. Hash house, 41. Vigorous sign, 42. Subtleties border, 43. Location of the cochlea.

## Peanuts



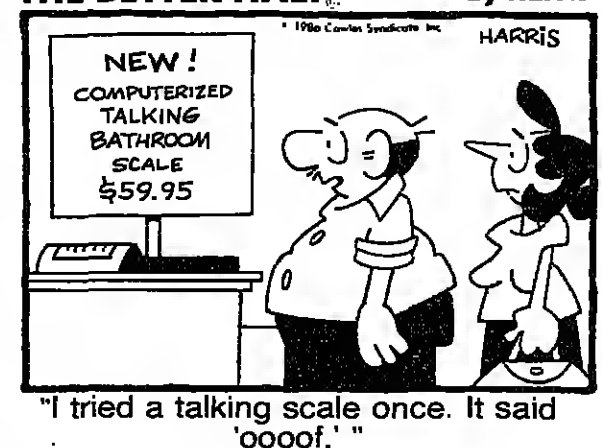
## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF By Harris



## JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

UGLLY

NIRAY

NOBARC

TEPROY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CAKED REBEL BARREN DISOWN  
Answer: A pessimist is always good for this—BAD NEWS



## Daniloff denies working for CIA

MOSCOW (AP) — American reporter Nicholas Daniloff on Sunday denied a Soviet official's allegations that he had admitted taking part in a Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) espionage operation.

At his first news conference since he was released from Lefortovo Prison, Daniloff also denied having any connection with a U.S. diplomat who Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadi Gerasimov claimed was the CIA station chief in Moscow.

Daniloff charged the allegations were intended to undermine his credibility.

The 51-year-old correspondent, for U.S. News and World Report magazine said he understood his case might be mentioned by CIA defector Edward Lee Howard during a Soviet television interview scheduled Sunday night.

"Howard was granted political asylum in the Soviet Union in August.

"Should that happen, of course, we are in a situation where it's his word against my word, and the word of the president of the United States," Daniloff said.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan has declared publicly that Daniloff is not a spy.

Daniloff, who has flanked by his wife, Ruth, was in his second full day of a tenuous freedom won last week by intensive diplomatic negotiations.

He was released to U.S. Charge d'Affaires Richard Combs on Friday night and has been living with his wife at the U.S. embassy since then.

As part of the diplomatic arrangement, Soviet U.N. employee Gennadi Zakharov was freed from a New York jail where he was being held without bond pending a trial on espionage charges.

On Saturday, Gerasimov told a news conference Daniloff admitted taking part in a CIA operation to establish contact with a Soviet citizen.

"I consider that a crude distortion of my testimony," Daniloff said.

He said that during 13 days of questioning, he repeatedly denied being a CIA agent or helping the CIA in any way. He said those statements are included in the transcript of the interrogation that he was shown.

"Unfortunately, my appeals for calm don't seem to be respected elsewhere," Daniloff said, referring to the Soviet press briefing Saturday. "I am sorry about that."

Gerasimov also charged that Daniloff worked under the instructions of a U.S. diplomat named Natirboff, who Gerasimov claimed was the chief of CIA operations in Moscow.

Natirboff, who was embassy counsellor for regional affairs, left the country about two weeks ago, an embassy spokesman said Saturday.

Daniloff said that accusation appeared to stem from an "unsolicited letter" which he found in his mailbox in January 1985 and was addressed to the U.S. ambassador in Moscow.

Daniloff said he gave the letter to the embassy without opening it.

"The embassy subsequently asked me a few questions about this letter," he said. "I answered those questions and then I had nothing more to do with this letter or embassy officials, or anything that may have flowed out of that letter."

Daniloff did not give any other details on the subject.

He said the Soviet Union "continues to whip up a campaign which is intended of course to undermine my credibility."

But he said he hoped that the rhetoric over his detention would cool off and that he would be allowed to return to the United States soon without a trial.

Both Zakharov and Daniloff remain under indictment.

U.S. officials have said Daniloff was arrested as retaliation for Zakharov's arrest and to provide the Kremlin with bargaining leverage to win his release.

Soviet officials have denied any link between the two cases, although they reportedly insisted any deal to free Daniloff must include Zakharov.

## EC aides to consider imposing S. Africa sanctions

BRUSSELS, Belgium (AP) — The 12 European Community nations, seeking to step up pressure on South Africa to end its apartheid system of racial segregation, meet Monday to consider imposing a series of limited economic sanctions.

The odds appeared to weigh slightly in favour of the EC agreeing on measures, several diplomatic sources said. The key to the outcome seemed to hinge on whether West Germany could be persuaded to drop its long-standing opposition.

The Europeans also were keeping a close eye on Washington, where President Ronald Reagan was considering vetoing legislation against South Africa that is somewhat stronger than proposed European measures.

EC foreign ministers, in their regular monthly meeting, were to consider a package of sanctions first proposed at an EC summit conference last June, including banning new investment in South Africa.

The measures also would halt imports of South African coal, iron, steel and gold coins — trade valued at \$1.9 billion last year, or about one-fifth of total EC imports from South Africa.

Separately, the ministers were expected to discuss the fight against international terrorism in light of the deadly attack on an Istanbul synagogue and the hijacking of a Pan Am jetliner in Pakistan earlier this month.

Last Thursday, the European Parliament passed a resolution urging the EC governments to set up a central anti-terrorism bureau and to strengthen extradition treaties. It appeared unlikely, however, that the EC foreign ministers would approve any specific measures Monday.

Portugal has expressed doubts about joint EC action against South Africa, but diplomatic sources said it appeared last week that Lisbon would not stand in the way of a decision Monday. Ten of the member countries have said they would go along with a sanctions decision, including a reluctant Britain.

A major South African industry group made a last-ditch plea to the Europeans not to go ahead with the proposed sanctions.

In a full-page advertisement Friday in Britain's Financial Times, which is distributed throughout the Western Europe, the steel and engineering industries federation of South Africa said EC sanctions would "intensify racial division, conflict and misery" in southern Africa.

"If you want to take the bread from the mouths of those you seek to help, sanctions are the right way to do it," the ad said.

One year ago, the EC took a series of mild, mostly symbolic measures against Pretoria, including the withdrawal of military envoys from South Africa and the freezing of cultural and scientific relations.

It also said it would consider stronger measures if rapid progress was not made toward dismantling apartheid.

## At least 10 killed in powerful Greek quake

KALAMATA, Greece (AP) — Rescue teams sifted through the rubble of a large apartment building Sunday, searching for survivors of a powerful earthquake that killed at least 10 people and seriously injured 80.

Officials said they feared many others died in the collapse of the five-story apartment building. The Defence Ministry said more than 15 of the injured were airlifted from this southern port city to Athens for emergency treatment.

More than 100 firemen, police officers and soldiers, using shovels, drills and their bare hands, dug through the remains of the building that collapsed during Saturday evening's earthquake that measured 6.2 on the Richter Scale.

A second tremor, a few hours later, shook Zakynthos Island in the Ionian Sea, but no damage or injuries were reported.

"We think there are about eight people alive in the building. We have been hearing about that number of voices," said a police officer overseeing the rescue operations.

The officer, who requested anonymity, said between 25 and 30 people may have been trapped in the building.

He said 12 people were taken out of the building alive and four had died when it collapsed. The building contained 17 apartments.

The government has declared a state of emergency in the Kalamata region.

Bits of crushed furniture, kitchenware and clothing were strewn around the mound of rubble that was all that remained of the four-year-old building, located near the waterfront.

Residents of the apartment building had gathered to hear about loved ones still trapped inside.

"My mother-in-law and my 10-year-old daughter are still in there. My wife got out in time, she is in the hospital and she is in pretty good shape," Theodoros Athanopoulos, 32, a lawyer, told the Associated Press.

Athanasopoulos, who was weeping, said he had left his apartment to visit a friend, "and I came back to this crumpled building."

Also waiting outside the

wreckage was 63-year-old pensioner Nikolaos Fournaros whose wife was buried in the rubble.

"I had gone to our country house when I saw all the lights in Kalamata go out and rushed back into town," he said.

The police said many more people would have been killed when the earthquake struck at 8:23 p.m. (1723 GMT), were it not for the inauguration of a new ferry line connecting Kalamata and the southern Aegean island of Crete.

"We are lucky it brought so many people out of their houses," he said.

He estimated that about 1,100 houses in Kalamata, which has a population of 42,000, were damaged by the earthquake.

A Defence Ministry announcement said hundreds of buildings had walls collapse and roofs cave in, while a number of apartment buildings were partially destroyed.

The streets of Kalamata were almost deserted as bulldozers cleaned rubble off the pavement. Roof tiles and broken shop windows littered the sidewalks, while stunned residents were speaking in small groups.

Elenti Fournaros, 60, who was sitting in a vacant lot, said she was on her way home to take a bath "when I heard a terrible noise and everything shook beneath me," she said, adding that "I'm not going back home, I stayed up all night."

Army helicopters were flying in medical equipment and other emergency supplies, while tents were being shipped in from other towns in the area.

A Greek seismological expert, Vassilios Papazachos, said in a television interview that both quakes occurred along the same fault line.

The first quake's epicentre was beneath the Gulf of Messene, nine miles (14.4 kilometres) south of Kalamata. Papazachos said the quake's centre had shifted west into the Ionian Sea.

The Richter Scale is a gauge of the energy released by an earthquake, as measured by the ground motion recorded on a seismograph. Every increase of one number means a tenfold increase in magnitude.

## Thailand denies report of forced repatriation

BANGKOK, Thailand (AP) — Thailand's senior refugee official denied Sunday reports that his government was considering a forced repatriation of Laotian refugees in exchange for Thais held in that neighbouring Communist nation.

"This is impossible. It is not our policy (to forcibly repatriate refugees)," Prasong Soonsiri told the Associated Press. Mr. Prasong is secretary-general to the prime minister and also in charge of refugee affairs.

He said Thailand only had a programme of voluntary repatriation, which operated with the involvement of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees. A UNHCR spokesman said he had no comment on the reports.

Last week, several sources in the foreign refugee community in

Bangkok said they had heard the Thais were considering sending back to Laos a number of anti-Communist hilltribe guerrillas who have sought refuge in the border province of Nan.

They would have been exchanged for more than a dozen Thai border guards captured by Laotian troops, the sources said.

However, provincial government, military and police officials contacted by telephone last week all denied having heard of such a possible move.

U.S. embassy spokesman Larry Thomas said: "The embassy is aware of the reports. We have discussed them with the Royal Thai government and officials of the UNHCR. We cannot, however, confirm the substance of the reports."

## U.S. reportedly seeking approval to place Delta Force in Britain

LONDON (R) — The United States is seeking British approval for deployment of its elite anti-terrorist force in Britain to speed up the U.S. military response to hijacking and hostage-taking, the Sunday Telegraph said Sunday.

The request followed the hijacking of the Pan Am Jumbo jet in Karachi on Sept. 5 when the Delta Force, as it is known, failed to arrive in Pakistan in time to help the passengers, the weekly newspaper said.

"If the plan was approved Delta

Force would form part of a joint anti-terrorist planning and control staff at the Special Air Service (SAS) brigade headquarters in London, giving Britain an effective veto over the Delta's deployment and use from Britain," the newspaper added.

The SAS is Britain's elite military intervention unit.

The British Defence Ministry declined to confirm or deny the report. "As a rule we do not comment on security matters involving other countries," a spokeswoman told Reuters.

The paper said the U.S. Defence Department "hopes that by basing a detachment of Delta Force in Britain, it can cut reaction times to terrorist incidents in Europe and the Middle East by up to 16 hours."

Delta Force, formed in the late 1970s, is based at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

A Delta Force bid to rescue hostages in the American embassy in Tehran failed in 1980 when helicopters carrying commandos collided in a desert near the eastern Iranian town of Tabas.

## 5 killed in Seoul airport blast

TOKYO (R) — Japan's Foreign Ministry said Sunday night five people were killed and 18 others were wounded in Sunday's bomb attack at Seoul airport.

A ministry official, quoting reports from the Japanese embassy in Seoul, said that the TNT bomb was believed to have been detonated electronically.

The official said the blast occurred in the neighbourhood of automatic vending machines near one of the terminal gates.

Authorities in Seoul have imposed a news blackout on the incident, which has sparked fears of terrorist attacks at the Asian Games starting in the South Korean capital next Saturday.

Airport officials said soon after the explosion that one person had been killed and 20 others wounded.

No foreigners were reported among the casualties.

Airport officials declined to say whether the blast, which went off at 3.12 p.m. local time (0712 GMT), was caused by a terrorist bomb but troops immediately ringed the terminal and prevented reporters from approaching the scene. No arrests were made, officials said.

Witnesses said the blast threw three people through the airport's plate-glass windows. One witness told reporters he heard police say a time bomb had exploded at the arrival area but there was no confirmation of the report.

Three ambulances were seen speeding away from the scene of the explosion.

South Korea has said there is a high possibility that Communist North Korea might attempt to sabotage the Asian Games, due to be attended by some 6,000 athletes and officials from 28 countries.

## Bangladesh opposition plans strike to thwart poll

DHAKA (R) — Bangladesh's main opposition groups announced a new anti-government campaign Sunday to thwart plans for holding a presidential election on Oct. 15.

In separate statements, they vowed to resist all future elections unless President Hussain Mohammad Ershad resigned and martial law was ended to pave the way for free and fair voting.

Two alliances including one headed by Begum Khaleda Zia called a dawn-to-dusk general strike on the election day while the eight-party grouping led by Sheikh Hasina Wajed planned countrywide demonstrations from Sept. 17, the date for filing nominations for the presidential poll.

The Muslim fundamentalist Jamat-E-Islami Party and several fringe opposition groups have also announced similar protests.

"No election will be free with Ershad in power and martial law still in force. So it's just meaningless to take part in the presidential poll," said Kaleda Zia.

Hasina Wajed said: "The election results have already been prepared according to military's blueprint to keep Ershad in power under a civilian coat."

Former Prime Minister Arafat Rahman Khan said: "Anyone (except Ershad) taking part in the election is destined to accept the disgrace of defeat."

Gen. Ershad, who seized power in a bloodless coup in March 1982, has said he will end military rule and restore full democracy after the presidential poll.

He resigned from the army last month to stand in the election as candidate of the pro-government Jatiya Party. He said he hoped to win by a large margin.

In a campaign meeting Saturday at Rajshahi, northern Bangladesh, Gen. Ershad urged people to frustrate opposition plans to thwart the election.

"We are now on the doorstep of democracy and it's your responsibility to see the transition takes place smoothly," Gen. Ershad said.

Prime Minister Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury said Saturday the government might change the date for the presidential election if the major opposition groups renounced their boycott of polls.

## 2 killed in Sri Lanka by Tamil rebel torch bombs

COLOMBO (R) — Two Sri Lankans were killed and six others wounded Sunday when they switched on booby-trapped battery torches left on roads by separatist rebels, a military spokesman said.

He told Reuters a torch bomb blasted an old man to death at the village of Mahayya Nea Anuradhapura. The device had been rigged up by Tamil rebels fighting for a separate state in the north and east. Three other people were wounded.

In a nearby Nocchiyagama village, an old woman was killed and three people were wounded in

a similar incident. The old woman switched on a torchlight picked up by her grandchild.

The spokesman said an abandoned school in Mannar in the north was bombed Saturday by the rebels for still undetermined reasons.

A government statement said rebels shot dead a woman Saturday tied her to a lamp-post in Trincomalee in the east, and pinned a note on her stating she was a traitor.

It said guerrillas attacked a police station in Batticaloa with hand grenades, but fled after security forces repulsed them.

## W. Germany praises Soviet frankness over Chernobyl

BONN (R) — Environment Minister Walter Wallmann said Sunday that Soviet frankness about the Chernobyl disaster had convinced him a forthcoming conference in Vienna on nuclear reactor safety would yield solid results.

Walter Wallmann told West German radio he had high hopes the meeting at the end of this

month would standardise emergency notification and mutual help in the event of a nuclear accident.

"I am much more optimistic about the conference than I was a few weeks ago," said Mr. Wallmann, whose ministry was created to allay public concern after the Chernobyl disaster on April 26.

### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SEARF  
Long Island Media Services, Inc.

DEAR MR. GOREN

Q.—With both sides vulnerable, partner opened the bidding with one heart. I bid 1 heart. Q10542 K73 4Q5

I chose to bid four hearts, a contract which had no play whatsoever. We ended up taking a minus score on a hand where the opponents could make nothing.

My partner was not thrilled by my response—he thought two hearts was adequate. I felt that I should preempt because of my five-card support for his suit. Who was right?—B.B. Ridgefield, Conn.

A.—It is true that, when you have five-card support for partner's major suit, you lessen the defensive potential of his hand. However, that alone does not give you the right to jump to four hearts over his one heart opening bid.

One of the essential ingredients for a jump raise to game is an unbalanced hand. Ideally, you should not have too much in the way of defense.

The hand you submit is balanced—it contains no singleton or void and only one doubloon. In addition, its secondary honors could be more useful on defense

than offensively. You have a fine raise to two hearts, and that is the bid we would have made with your hand.

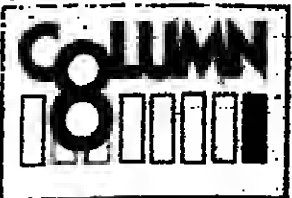
Q.—We had the following auction: West North East South 1: Dble 1 NT 2: 3: Dble

Is North's double for takeout, penalties, or is it optional?—J.P. Portsmouth, Maine.

A.—That's simple enough. With the first double, North asked his partner to name a suit. South did so, and he is relieved of any obligation to bid again unless his partner forces him to do so.

Even though North's second double was over the same suit that he doubled originally for takeout, it now becomes a penalty double. South has already named his suit, and North could have raised or shown a good hand with a good suit of his own by naming another strain.

Note that it would not be the case had South passed at 1:—first turn. Now the double would still be for takeout, since South has not yet bid.



## Swedes believe in future and in love

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — An overwhelming majority of Swedes are satisfied with their lives and optimistic about the future and most regard love as more important than work, said a poll published Sunday.

The typical Swede that emerges in the private Sifo Polling Institute survey shows no resemblance to the brooding and melancholy Swedes depicted abroad on the silver screen in Swedish Director Ingmar Bergman's art films. The poll, commissioned by Swedish National Radio, indicated that 93 per cent of the Swedes were very satisfied or fairly satisfied with their lives. Seventy-four per cent of the survey's 1,000 randomly selected people said they felt their lives had turned out much better or somewhat better than they had expected 10 years ago.

Eighty-four per cent said they were very optimistic or fairly optimistic about the future, and 91 per cent of those aged 16-29 said they were very or fairly optimistic about the future. The people in the survey, aged 16 and upwards and coming from all parts of Sweden, were also asked what they thought was the most important thing in life. Forty-four per cent said love was most important. Work and leisure were each deemed most important by 19 per cent of the surveyed.

Gorilla boy prefers monkeys

SOUTHAMPTON, England (AP) — Five-year-old Levan Merritt, who was shown on television and in newspapers being guarded by a gorilla after falling into a zoo enclosure, said Friday he won't be going back to see his giant protector. "I still like zoes, but not gorillas. I like monkeys," he told reporters at his bed in a Southampton hospital. Levan suffered head injuries and broke an arm when, in front of his parents and a crowd of spectators, he toppled into a pit holding six gorillas at Jersey Zoo on Sept. 1. As the boy lay unconscious, the 7-foot (2.1-metre), 252-pound gorilla named Jambo appeared to stroke him tenderly while keeping the other gorillas away.

## Placido Domingo wins Aztec Eagle

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Opera star Placido Domingo was awarded Mexico's highest honour, the Order of the Aztec Eagle, for his work in helping victims of last year's earthquake that shattered the capital. Domingo was presented the award at a ceremony attended by President Miguel de la Madrid and Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda.

"Placido Domingo has demonstrated to be an extraordinary friend of Mexico," Sepulveda said. "His actions have been an example of the highest solidarity and identification with the preoccupations and necessities of the Mexican people." Domingo said he was surprised by the award. The opera singer is a Spanish citizen but grew up in Mexico. Within hours of the quake, he was in Mexico City at the site of an apartment building collapse where four of his relatives died.

Play on Chernobyl accuses officials of negligence

MOSCOW (AP) — A leading Soviet newspaper has printed excerpts from a play on the Chernobyl nuclear plant disaster in which characters say evacuation was delayed because officials were incapable of making a decision.

The play, Sarcophagus, by previously unknown writer Vladimir Gubarev, reads like an expose of bureaucratic bungling. It includes accusations that the roof on part of the reactor building, which caught fire during the April 26 disaster, was built of highly flammable materials banned from use for 12 years.

The excerpts were printed by Sovetskaya Kultura, the cultural publication of the Communist Party Central Committee. In a short introduction, Gubarev said "the theme of the play was born in Chernobyl" and that his aim was "to tell people about what I saw and lived through." Gubarev gave no details about his connection to the accident, in which Chernobyl No. 4 reactor exploded, caught fire and spewed radiation which spread around the world. Nor did Gubarev say how much of his play was fact.

## U.N. in crisis as leaders gather for annual session

UNITED NATIONS (R) — A new session of the United Nations General Assembly opens on Tuesday with the organisation in crisis for lack of cash and with its political influence at a low ebb.

Among the leaders coming here are President Ronald Reagan, King Juan Carlos of Spain, President Corazon Aquino of the Philippines — making her debut in a global forum — President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua and the new head of the Non-Aligned Movement, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe.

Ordinarily, the session would run until Dec. 16, but because of the cash problem, Secretary-General Javier Perez Cuellar has proposed a three-week curtailment.

"It is not clear whether the United Nations will remain solvent throughout the remainder of the year," he warned members in a report issued last Thursday.

The problems of southern Africa and the financial crisis are expected to be the main themes in an agenda of 146 items — many of them hardy perennials.

President for the session will be Foreign Minister Humayun Rasheed Choudhury of Bangladesh, succeeding Jaime De Pinies of Spain.

The regular 41st general assembly will be interrupted on Wednesday for a five-day special session on Namibia (South West Africa), a territory the United Nations has long tried to bring to independence from the Republic of South Africa.

Its defiance over Namibia and universal disapproval of its

apartheid racial policy are sure to bring new demands for comprehensive economic sanctions against the republic, which under the charter only the Security Council may order.

Diplomats said the Reagan administration and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's British government, both of which oppose a sweeping embargo, will have to decide whether to exercise their vetoes in the council.

If they were to accept limited measures, a council resolution could still present difficulties, diplomats said, unless there was provision to end sanctions when required conditions were satisfied. Otherwise, a Soviet veto of any move to lift the restrictions could keep an embargo in place indefinitely.

The United Nations' financial difficulties result from the failure of several of its 159 members to pay their dues. In his report last week, Mr. Perez de Cuellar mentioned in particular "the principal contributing state" — the United States, which has withheld most of its assessed contribution of \$210 million, one-fourth of the budget.

There are fears here that cuts ordered by the U.S. Congress, where the United Nations is in disfavour because of its perceived anti-American bias, may trim as much as \$149 million from Washington's eventual payment.

An intergovernmental panel set up to review U.N. operations in light of the crisis found considerable staff inefficiency and poor management. It proposed axing up to 25 per cent of the

11,000 staff at the most senior levels and cutting benefits, including six-week holidays.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar, who has recovered from open-heart surgery performed on July 24, completes his five-year term as secretary-general this year. Most members want him reappointed, but he has said he will accept only if U.N. financial solvency is assured.

His stewardship has been marked by no major diplomatic success. More and more in recent years, governments have tended to ignore United Nations mechanisms and search for political settlements through bilateral negotiations.

Reagan in policy switch

Meanwhile the Reagan administration, in a major policy shift, is asking the U.S. Congress to restore tens of millions of dollars to the U.N. budget it had sought to curtail, the New York Times reported Sunday.

The newspaper said the administration, which consistently criticised the United Nations as a bloated bureaucracy that did not adequately consider U.S. interests and served as a haven for spies, was now quietly campaigning to restore at least some of the \$149 million in cutbacks Congress has voted.

Washington now saw the United Nations as key to U.S. policy concerns, the newspaper said, quoting an unidentified administration official.

The official said President Reagan may personally intervene

with Congress to restore some funds.

"The executive branch will do its very best to get most of those cutbacks rolled back," the official was quoted as saying.

Mr. Reagan's aides are even urging him to assure U.N. members in his opening-session address to the General Assembly that Washington strongly supports the organisation, it said.

A spokesman for the U.S. mission to the United Nations said he could neither confirm nor deny the report.

The newspaper said the turnaround came in part because the administration realised that if it only paid a fraction of its legally-assessed U.N. bill it could forfeit jobs and lose influence as the body's largest contributor.

The United States is required to pay 25 per cent of the annual U.N. budget, the paper said. With anticipated cuts the U.S. contribution would amount to seven per cent, placing it fourth behind the Soviet Union, Japan and West Germany.